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## PRICE 2 CENTS.

# ON TO THE 100,000.

State Coventions in Washington State, Michigan, Wisconsin.

In Washington State.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 5.—The State Convention of the Socialist Labor party of Washington was held at Theosophical Hali, No. 1118 Third avenue, Seattle, July 31, 1898, and a fine showing of class-conscious delegates was made. All the sections in the State were represented and there were several delegates from places in the State where Sections not yet organized.

A STATE TICKET was nominated as

For Congress, two to elect: WALTER WALKER, of Seattle. M. A. HAMILTON, of Whatcom.

For Judges of Supreme Court: THOMAS YOUNG, of Whatcom. THOMAS LAWRY, of Seattle.

A good deal of work was done and more laid out to be done by a State campaign committee, which was elected, one member from each section and

one at large.

The following platform and resolu-

tions were adopted:
1. "The Socialist Labor party, of the State of Washington, in its first annual convention, affirms its allegiance to the Socialist Labor party of the United States, and endorses the platform adopted at the last national convention and to the principles of international

Socialism."

2. "WHEREAS, The present capitalistic system of production for profit, private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and the wage daction and distribution, and the wage system, is reducing the great army of wealth producers to a condition of ab-ject slavery, while, at the same time, blocking further industrial progress,

blocking intriner industrial progress, therefore, be it "RESOLVED, That we appeal to our brother workers and intelligent people everywhere to earnestly and diligently study and compare the laws of capitalism and the principles of Socialism, without prejudice, that they may be-come clear on the cause of the class struggle that disunites humanity and makes its condition deplorable even at its best. And when this clearness, as to their rights as human beings comes to their rights as numan beings comes to them we urge that they immediately affiliate themselves with the only party of true economic emancipation—the in-ternational Socialist Labor party."

ON "FUSION."

3. "WHERLYR. Much has been said by men who are nonestly and otherwise disposed about a union of forces more definitely expressed as "fusion," all of which is a lack of knowledge of, or clearness on the present stage of social or economic révolution, therefore, be it "RESOLVED. That we extend to all reform forces, political or economic, an invitation to study the platform and principles of the Socialist Labor party, and when they have become convinced of the justice and practicability of the

of the justice and practicability of the same, so that they can endorse it and renounce their affiliation with all capitalistic parties, middle-class move-ments, or factions of the same, we will receive them as comrades in the great class-conscious revolutionary army that ciass-conscious revolutionary army taming ins now steadily mustering its forces, against all opposition, for economic emancipation. This shall be the only form or idea of fusion that will be entertained by this convention."

ON THE WAR.

4. "WHEREAS, There is a large number said to be intelligent and thoughtful people, who, it is claimed, believe that a war which would kill off a great number of the working people would be at least a temporary solution of the la-bor question, and who are, apparehtly, happy in the thought that this war will bring prosperity; and "WHEREAS, We recognize this cruel

and inhuman sentiment as a natural outgrowth of the present brutalizing capitalistic system; therefore, be it

"RESOLVED. That we denounce a system that depends on war and broth-em' blood to lubricate the wheels of prosperity, as cruel, barbarous and in-human; and call upon the working people to stand up like men and over-throw it at the ballot box. And

ow it at the ballot box. And "WHEREAS, The present war be-tween the United States and Spain while professedly for humanitarian pur-poses, is being used for capitalistic and commercial gain; therefore be it commercial gain; therefore be it fur-

"RESOLVED, That we demand speedy settlement of the war, and that it should be left to the Cubans. Porto Ricans and Philippines to establish their own government, without any outside intervention."

Of THE SUFFRAGE BY WOMEN.

f. "WHEREAS, An amendment to the constitution of the State of Washington, granting equal suffrage to woman is to be submitted to the voters at the coming election; and "WHEREAS, In the addenda to the

national platform of the Socialist bor party we declare for "universal and equal right of suffrage without regard

to color, creed or sex,"
TRESOLVED, That while it is the duty of Socialists to vote for stamendment, it is our further duty warn woman that unless she use the ballot to gain economic equality, her condition, like that of man, will be decondition, like that of man, will be de-blorable. The value of the ballot is that if is a means to an end—which end is economic, as well as political free-

ON PARTY AND OTHER PRESS. "RESOLVED, That we recommend

all Sactions and comrades to push the cisculation of our party organs, THE PEOPLE. "Now Charter," German and Scandinavian papers, and, further, that we deprecate the circulation of the so-called Socialist papers that are, in any misty, or vague in their ideas on

the teaching of the tenets of the Social-

istic Labor party."

Comrade T. J. Dean, Secretary of the State Committee, called the convention to order which was conducted under the chairmanship of Comrade Walker and secretaryship of Comrade Mat Watson

The campaign committee elected prepared the following:

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS TO THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The Sociatist Labor party of the State of Washington appeal to our fellow-workers and intelligent people to care-fully study the laws governing ecorully study the laws governing eco-nomics, that they may understand the exaited aim of the said party. Their aim is to have ALL the people

own collectively the machinery by which wealth is created, and to distrib-ute such wealth to the people creating

To eliminate rent, interest and profit the trinity of demons that are used by the capitalist to absorb from the worker all that he produces—except what will sustain his life and enable him to recreate his kind.

To eliminate "wage slavery" and set up in its stead co-operation.

To cease manufacturing for others' profit; but instead, to manufacture for

their own use.

We beg of them to notice that by the use of labor-deplacing machinery, untold thousands are in enforced idleness, while those employed are receiving

starvation wages.

We beg of them to notice that this

we beg of them to notice that this condition is being crystallized in all parts of the civilized world.

We beg of them to recollect that by the present method of the capitalist, competition is fast disappearing, except in the ranks of the wage-workers, who compete that they may exist. who compete that they may exist.

We beg that they may exist.

We beg that they notice that the
grand manhood of the American pioneer is fast disappearing and the workingman has become indeed a proletarian, while the capitalist has become the "Baron of Industry.

We beg of them that they recognize the fact that classes exist in this fair land, in quite as marked a degree as ever existed in the world.

ever existed in the world.

We ask them to notice that there are three classes: 1. The capitalist class;
2. The middle class small tradesmen and farmers, and 3. The wage-working class. Let them further notice that the capitalist class are, gradually, but surely, abserbing the middle-class wealth; while the moderates are the moderates. while the proletarian class are absorb-ing the middle-class people; and it is a question of but a little while when the

middle class will have disappeared.

Recollect that the capitalist class had its mission to perform which is the con-centration of wealth and the organiza-

tion of industry.

Recollect that heretofore in all revolutions the exploited classes have over-thrown their masters and these set up a new system of exploitation of their own—thus ever keeping a class in bond-

And further remember that it is the high and noble mission of our present proletarian class, as embodied in the Socialist Labor party, to again over-throw our exploiters. But this time it will be for the benefit of all. This time no dregs shall be left. Each one shall have an equal opportunity. Each shall be a joint owner in the machinery of production and distribution.

Look, we beg of you, where your ma-terial interests lie. Are they with the capitalist or the proletariat? Are you conscious of the class to which you be-long? When you are we want you. Our party stands with open arms to receive you—for the work is great and the con-scious workers few

Come with us, then, we pray yo the grandest and greatest revolution in which man ever engaged.

The weapon we use is not to be th igeon, nor the builet; but the bal-It is to be a bloodless strife. This time we will use brain to conquer place of brute force, and when we are understood the oppressed will rise up and call us blessed.

WASHINGTON STATE CAM-PAIGN COMMITTEE.

## In Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 9—The Socialist Labor party of the State of Michigan held a mass convention on the 30th of in Tinnette's Hall, to nominate a

The convention endorsed the National Platform and Resolutions, and in addi-tion the following was also presented convention and unanimously adopted:

## ON THE WAR.

WHEREAS, A state of war now exists between this country and Spain, in which large numbers of wage workers will be killed and maimed;

THEREFORE, We call the attention of the American wage worker to the fact that no matter which country wins, fact that no matter which country win-neither the condition of the wage work-ers of Cuba or America will be im-proved by reason of the fact that they will still be dependent upon the capital-ist class for a chance to earn a living. and that by and through its ownership of the means whereby wealth is produced the wage workers are compelled to seil their labor power as so much merchandise, which labor power is ever cheapened and underbid by improved machinery and methods of production and distribution; hence, there exist but one war which affects the wage worker, and that is the world-wide class war between the proletariat and capitalist class. In proof thereof we call your at-tention to the fact that the treatment of the miners at Hazleton, Pa., was no better than that accorded to the Cubans

by General Weyler; hence, we reassert the solidarity of the workers of the world, irrespective of creed, color or race, and, therefore, we call upon the American proletarian to join his party, the Socialist Labor party, and thus abolish the capitalist system and establish the co-operative commonwealth, in which we shall have peace and plenty. ON THE PARTY PRESS.

That this convention endorse the course pursued by the party press toward the Social Democracy and labor fakirs.

ON THE S. T. & L. A.

That this convention endorse the So-cialist Trade & Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada, and recom mend to all Sections in the State to, wherever practical, organize Local Alliances of the same as a means of strengthening the party, but where no S. T. & L. A. exists, that the members of the party join the respective unions of their craft, and there agitate for Socialism and use all means within their power to induce them to draw out of pure and simpledom and join the S. T. & L. A., and

GREETINGS ABROAD RESOLVED, That the S. L. P. of Michigan send greetings through our party press to our Comrades in Ger-many, France, Belgium, Italy, etc., for the magnificent gains they have made in the recent elections. The following ticket was nominated:

For Governor, GEORGE HASSELER.

For Lieutenant-Governor. JOEL DEUGRY. For Secretary of State, PIETER FRIESEMA, JR.

For State Treasurer, HENRY SIEVERS. For Auditor General

ANTHONY LOUWETT. For Commissioner of State Land Offic, GUSTAVE ZANDERS.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction JOSEPH KOPYTKICWICZ.

For Member of State Board of Educa-CHRISTIAN VAHLBUSCH.

## In Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14—The S. L. P. State convention of Wisconsin met in State convention of Wisconsin met in this city in Harmony Hall. The stage was beautifully decorated with ferns and flowers, furnished at his private expense by Comrade Schmuck, who has a nursery in Greenfield. Besides the flowers and greens, the stage contained a beautiful display of bunting, and the pictures of Marx and Lassalle, together with the narty's flag, wore consciousus with the party's flag, were conspicuous

The convention was called to order at 10 p. m. by Comrade Otto Gunder-mann, secretary of the State Committee, who delivered a short address. After the Liedertafel had sung two se-lections, Delegate L. Philipps, of Wausaw, was chosen temporary chairman and Frank Wilke, of Milwaukee, tem-porary secretary. The Committee on Credentials—Anderson, of Racine; Schubert, of Milwaukee, and Leisling. of Sheboygan—reported 102 delegates present and entitled to seats, representing, besides Milwaukee, Wausaw, She-boygan, Racine, Root Creek, North Prairie, Marinette, Neenah, Oconomo-woc, Cudahy, Oshkosh, Kenoshe, Wau-kesha, Port Washington, Milton, Jazes-ville, Two Rivers, St. Franciz, Ashland

The temporary officers were made permanent and the report of the secretary of the State Committee was road. It appeared from the report that the spread of the party was meeting prog-ress in the State. During the last year there were organized 17 new Sections. The report was accepted and ordered printed; it reveals great activity and successful work on the part of the State

Committee.

The chairman expressed in a few touching words the sorrow of the con-vention at the death of the two pioneers of Socialism. Michael Schwab and Jacob Audorf, and the delegates rose in honor of the deceased Comrades.

The delegates reported the work that is being done by their respective Sections and other matters affecting the movement. The most important of these were: The delegate from Sheboygan reported that the highest wages for ordinary work there was \$1 a day, and that, consequently the condition of workers was a sad one; the labor move ment was split up; but the proletariat was turning more and more to the S. L. P., while the recently born Debs

party was dying out. Delegate Gleason, from Oshkosh, expressed himself sharply against the Mayor of Oshkosh. Elected by the joint votes of the Democrats and the Populists, he had greatly contributed to the disorders in the city. At a time when the city was still quiet, he caused spe-cial policemen to be sworn in. There was no cause for this; its only effect as to embitter the strikers.

Delegate Schubert reported for Milwaukee, showing the excellent condi-tion of the Section and its stalwart work.

The reports of the delegates were frequently interrupted by applause.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following

TICKET for the November elections: For Governor, HENRY RIESE. of North Prairie

For Lieutenant-Governor, HERMAN GAUGHER, of Milwaukee. E. Bactell, of Milwaukee, for Secre-tary of State; Chas. Emmerich, of Osh-kosh, for Attorney General; A. Greifen-hagen, of Milwaukee, for Railroad Com-

missioner; R. Koppel, of Milwaukee, for Commissioner of Insurance, and Frank Wilke, of Milwaukee, for Superintendent of Education.

The ticket was unanimously accepted The Committee on

PLATFORM

reported as follows: During the last twenty years a revolution has been accomplished in the economic and political institutions of the country. Private property, once in the possession of the numerous masses, has passed over into the hands of a few capitalists through the development of production.

The capitalists utilize this revolution, not only for the purpose of enrich-ing themselves ever more, but also for the purpose of ever more degrading and enslaving the workers. Capitalism has brought on the gradual disappearance of the so-called middle class; it has brought on misery and want to the producers of all wealth and degraded the wives and children of these to the condition of intellectual and physical cripples; it enacts class law and commits untold unjustice;—and all this only in order to affirm its rule. Under this capitalist system, justice becomes a farce, and freedom a hollow phrase. Intelligence, the genius of Light and Truth, is not utilized for the purpose of elevating mankind, but for the purpose of degrading and enslaving it. All institutions that could be used for the benefit of the people are turned by the capitalist into dollars and cents for him-

"All 'social reforms', all 'philanthropies', all attempts, proceeding from the rich classes to heal the social distemper, are ineffectual, corrupt and reactionary The contrasts, between rich and poor property-holders and non-propertyholders can not be removed by any forms'; they can be removed only by the complete overthrow of the present social and industrial system, and the establishment of the Socialist co-oper-

Proceeding from this logical point of view, we declare the class struggle to be the only means by which the working class can free themselves from their unworthy condition. We warn the workingmen against all other parties, especially against the demagogues in the "People's party" and the "Social Democracy", who continually keep the workers divided. We therefore call upon the workingmen to join the Socialist Labor party—the only party that holds aloft, clean and unsullied, the banner of revolutionary and interna-tional Socialism.

"We endorse the pelicy of our na-tional organs, THE PROPLE and "Vorwaerts", and recommend to all workers that they subscribe for the same.

"We endorse the platform adopted by the Socialist Labor party, in national convention assembled, on July 4, 1896, in the city of New York. The platform was adopted unani-mously, and then the following RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION

was presented and likewise adopted: "We recommend to all our Comrades and to all wage earners in the State of Wisconsin to build up a press fund in order to furnish the State Committee with the means to establish as soon as possible a militant organ of the party for this State, able to champion the interests of the wage earners in this State The Milwaukee Comrades have made the start, and already have collected a

considerable sum, to which \$50 more are soon to be added.

As the convention was being held at As the convention was being field at the same time as the convention of the Socialist Trade. & Labor Alliance in Buffalo, Delegate Anderson, of Racine, moved that a congratulation be sent to the convention in Buffalo. The motion was unanimously carried and the secretary instructed accordingly.

The convention them adjourned after

The convention then adjourned, after being addressed by Delegate Hinkel, who urged the Comrades to persevere in their stalwart work. The delegates then rose to their feet, sang the Mar-sellaise, and, amid cheers for the S. L. P., the convention adjourned sine die.

The workingmen employed at Montank Point to set up the soldiers' camp have been having their innings. The war, declared to be in favor of "freedom", and so forth, had, from the start brought only wounds and suffering to the workers, while to the capitalists it had brought in higher profits and sinecures in the army. Now the carpenters employed at the camp on Montauk Point, saw their chance and demanded higher wages. Capt. Young, in command, denounced them as unpatriotic; that had no effect; he tried bullying and browheating, and even declared he felt like "ordering his squad of soldiers to turn their Krag-Jörgensens on the workingmen." That did not work either, and the men got what they wanted -\$2.50 a day. Besides Capt. Young, Helen Gould, the Prehibitionist and Standardoilist Wardwell and other capitalist war philanthropists have ever since been turning up their eyes heavenward, wondering how far the lack of patriotism and the un-Americanism of the working class will carry the workingmen. So do we wonder.

The sun of the war is sinking under a veritable mist of scandals. The reve-lations about Shafter's incompetence; the revelations about Camp Thomas. the sufferings of the men there and the peculation they are being made the subject of: the scandals about Montauk subject of; the scannis about abstances proint;—these and many more affairs, now already known and yet to be known, are sure to furnish a magnificent setting to the stupendous fraud upon the working people that this whole "war for Cuba" has been.

# IN OSHKOSH.

## Revelations of the Lumber Mill Hands | As She Is Practised by the Railroad Strike.

Conditions of Dependence and Physics. Deterioration to Which Capitalism Brings Down the Workers-Political Freedom Turned to a Farce-Progress is Throttled-Public Office Prostituted to Private Ends-The Blacklist System Develops into a Means of Coertion and Raising Profits.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 14-"The pauper labor of Oshkosh" sounds strange to Americans who have worried and prated over the pauper labor of Europe and who have taken up arms to liberate the oppressed of Cuba!

Presidents have been made and unmade on that issue, but the curse has been flung back in our teeth. We have to-day in America European conditions, and these conditions bring our working class abreast of their European fellow wage slaves, in the class struggle against the capitalist class.

The strike now going on here among the lumber mill employees fairly well illustrates the fact that our political in-stitutions only theoretically establish freedom; that to establish freedom de facto our economic institutions must be adapted to the political; that the cap-italist system of production and resultant slavery must be overthrown and in its stead raised the Socialist co-operative commonwealth.

George M. Paine, of the Paine Lumber Company, is the ruling spirit among the mill owners. He is very wealthy, and is said to be ambitious to shine among the millionaires of the country.

As an evidence in the manner in which the public views Mr. Paine and the wages he paid his employees this story is being told:

One of the Paine Lumber Company's employees became ill, but continued at work. He could not afford to be sick and idle at the same time, and avoided going to a doctor on account of the cost it would entail.

He continued to grow weaker and

thinner, and in response to constant urging from his wife, he consulted a physician, who gave him a tonic.
In a few days the man returned and

said to the physician:

"It's no use, Doctor. The medicine you gave me did me no good. I am growing weaker every day."

"Where do you work?" asked the physician said to the physician:

'For the Paine Lumber Company." The doctor put his hand in his pocket, pulled out half a dollar and handed it

physician.

"Here, take this and get yourself something to eat. That is the only medicine you need."

In line with this story a strange thing has been noticed by the citizens and strikers. Before the strike the workmen in the mills all had a haggard look they were pale and thin and looked ready to drop.

Since being out on strike they have had fresh air and exercise, and now every one of them has a rugged, healthy look, far different from that which appeared while they were working ten hours a day for from 45 cents to \$1.50.

These 1,600 men who struck for betained the weight of the struck for betaining the millions.

ter conditions were among the millions of workingmen who in 1896 were co-erced into voting for McKinley, at the same time that in other places, like in Colorado, they were coereed to vote for the silver wing of capitalism—Bryan.

The Saturday before election several of the mill owners sent a postal card to their employees, on which was the following: "Present this card Monday evening

and receive your pay." Monday even-ing, when they appeared for their wages, they were told that they were discharged.

"If McKinley is elected," they informed, "we will give you employ-ment Wednesday." Postal cards were not sent out by the

Gould Manufacturing Company. Harry Gould, however, took just as effective a way to impress upon the workmen that they should vote for McKinley. "Just as soon as McKinley is elected,"

we will raise wages 10 per cent., and when we are sure of proity we will increase wages to the stand-ard paid in 1893. The workmen are still

Blacklisting has been made a science in Oshkosh. An instance of this was told to-day by a prominent attorney. "I knew a young man working for the Paine Lumber Company who made \$3 a day seven years ago," he said. "He had a family of six children. Gradpally his warm warm vadued to

Gradually his wages were reduced "He did not protest, and in a short

time he was told that he would be paid only \$1.50 a day. He refused to accept this cut and quit werk. "The man then applied to the other factories for employment. At each of them he was told that he was just the

them he was told that he was just the man they wanted and he could go to work immediately.

"Upon saying that he had previously worked for the Paine Lumber Company, in answer to a question from the prospective employer, however; that person would hold a conversation with some one over the telephone, and when it was concluded he would be told that he was not wanted."

Mayor Ideson is the secretary of the

Mayor ideaon is the secretary of the Paine Lumber Company. These connections have been of great benefit to Mr. Paine, especially.

Valuable buildings in Oshkosh belonging to the Paine Lumber Company are assessed at ony \$48,000, while the city furnishes him with a fire department, maintenance of which cost nearly as the taxes paid by the comas much as the taxes paid by the com-

Oshkosh should cast a good Socialist Labor party vote this November.

# **PATRIOTISM**

Companies.

In Anticipation of the War Revenue Law, the Railroads, that now are Patriotically "at their own Expense" Affixing the Revenue Stamps to Re-ceipts, Bills of Leding, etc., Baised the Preight Rates in Such Manner as to Recoup Themselves at the Exp of the Small Fry.

"Trans-Continental Rates.-The St. Louis Traffic Bureau has filed an informal complaint, which is in the nat-ure of a protest, against changes proposed to be made in west-bound trans-continental rates, under Trans-Continental Freight Bureau West-Bound Tariff No. 1-C (I. C. C. No. 88), dated June 2, 1898, and effective June 25, 1898. The new tariff materially increases rates on Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4, which cover less than carload shipments, and also by increases in less than carload commodity rates considerably widens the present disparity between rates on carload and less than carload quantities. The complaint states that the injury to the seller of goods in the East and to a great majority of the buyers in the West will be so great that cor-rection should be made, without permit-ting the delay incident to a formal complaint and hearing. "This tariff is the direct result of the demands of the Pacific Coast jobbers that protective tariff be issued by the railroads that would force out or largely curtail eastern competition, thereby enabling them to sell goods at higher prices and better profits in all territory west of the Rocky Mountains." "The difference between carload and less than carload rates on practically all the staple com-modities enumerated in the tariff is so great as to prohibit the shipment in less than carload quantities, the difference in many cases being far greater than the profit on the goods."—Travelers'

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17-In line with last week's remarks in THH PEOPLE on railway patriotism, the above clipping from the "Travelers' Official Guide" and the following explanations are timely:

The roads are being loudly praised for the patriotic way in which they have met the requirements of the War Revo-nue Law in affixing at THEIR OWN EXPENSE the revenue stamps to receipts, bills of lading, etc.

But it is not generally known that, just prior to the enactment of the Revenue law, freight rates to the Pacific Coast were patriotically advanced by the railroads; and yet in such manner that the large shippers are not injured thereby.

The "patriotic" railroads recoup and

the large dealers fatten at the expense of the small fry, to say nothing of the patriotic recoupments by cut-downs of wages or number of men.
Under present conditions such things

are to be expected—in fact, are the direct result of such conditions. They deserve mention, not to find fault, but to show the true inwardness of things. Which being done, he is indeed a light-weight who cannot draw the lesson. A RAILROAD CLERK.

The Bill Posting Company, a new trust just formed, issues a large prospectus and argument in its favor so as to attract stock-holders. The argument is divided under heads. Some of these are dead give aways. One, for in-

stance, is: "Under combination no extraordinary genius required."

"At present (under the system

Another runs this wise:

small independent firms) great ability is necessary. Thus we have a capitalist concern itself demolishing the structure laboriously raised by capitalist professors and parsons about the genius that the

"head" of a large capitalist concern must be, and how his profits are but the "reward of such genius". As capitalism grows more powerful, it becomes more reckless in its expre-sions. Now the capitalist himself overturns his professors and parsons; the mit our French Comrade Lafargue's theory that, according to capitalism, idleness is the source of all wealth.

The collective heart of our "American capitalists must just now be throbbing with delight and pride. One of their number, once Miss May Leiter, is to be the Vicereine of India.

Miss Leiter was an American heiress: with \$5,000,000, wrung from the brow of the American working class, she purchased a titled Britisher-George N. Curzon, now appointed Viceroy of India.

While our Democratic-Republican capitalists are delighting at the elevation of their country-woman, how does the American proletariat feel about it?

Miss Leiter, that was, not only had gloriously fleeced them before her mar-riage, but, without continuing to fleece them, could not have preserved the standing needed to become a Vicereina. What she took with her was a five-million power to fleece the American working class so as to keep her in regal splendor.

Wonderful Americanism

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

# TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:



SUCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

in 1888 (Presidential)	2,065
In 1800.	155,55
In them (Providential)	11711-1281
In 1896 (Presidential)	5,504
In 189755	673

The Age takes in the newspapers, or, say seeth unshrinking, te newspapers take in the age, and stocks do all the thinking.

Lowell.

The election in Alabama turns out greatly better than imagined. The party put up its ticket in only one county, and there it polled for its first candidate 344 votes.

TAKE NOTE, AND DON'T FORGET. The disciplinary methods and organic construction of the Socialist Labor party are frequently considered tyran-

nical and narrow. That "tyrannical" should be translated by "wise," and "narrow" by "long-headed," recent occurrences in Kansas are helping to illustrate.

In Kansas, the Populist party has succeeded in ousting the Republican. That it matters not which is on top, as far as the working class is concerned, theory, based upon previous facts, has foretold; and, subsequently, subsequent facts have confirmed. No observer or careful student of the situation cares one way or another whether it is by a Republican or a Populist administration that the working class is outraged. There is no difference between the two. But, to the two, there is a very great difference which is on top; the difference is the difference between going hungry or going full. The two are struggling for supremacy, each looking out for itself, which is to say, striving to get the larger share of the workers' hide. In this struggle corruption plays its rôle, and a leading one it is. The Republican party has beaten the bushes and raised a large "campaign," read "corruption" fund, and, upon the heels of this news information reaches this office that a "reform" editor, or two, is, or are, to be paid \$20,000 by the Republican party of Kansas to issue a straightout Socialist Labor party paper in the State during the campaign; the object being to divide the Populist ranks and give the Republicans a better chance.

As stated above, the fate of Populism leaves the Socialist as cool as the fate of Republicanism; if either can not be downed without setting up the other, the game is not worth the candle; not one step forward has been made; all that would interest us in such a case would be the manoeuvre by which the one set of political frauds worsted the other. But in this instance the Republican manoeuvre is of special interest. It serves mightly to point a moral.

The country has regularly, from campaign to campaign, seen the prostituted editors change their "views," and think as their paymasters clink. So long as the paint they put upon their nasty faces kept them within the capitalist ranks, the mischief they could do was none, no one could take them for bona fide representatives of the workingman. But when they put on the external shows of Socialism, the thing is different. The advocacy of the S. L. P. in Kansas, or anywhere, by a paper bought by a capitalist party in the expectation of injuring its capitalist competitor, is a conduct that cannot fail to leave its poisonous trail behind. The carrion crow never swoops down upon the quick; the obscure bird scents and picks out carrion only. The "reform" editor in Kansas, chosen by the Republican corruption fund managers, must be, cannot choose but be, political carrion. To-day, for hire, he will write Socialism; to-morrow, for hire, he will write Capitalism. Whether he prove a wise investment or not to those who invest in him in this campaign for the specific purpose he was invested in, one thing is certain, that his conduct will do incalculable mischief in that it will arouse suspicion of insincerity, even of corruption elsewhere, and raise a cloud over all our party propagandists,-if not immediately, later on.

It is not in the party's power to prevent the Republican corruptionists from buying their man; hence it is not in the party's power to wholly prevent the evil. Nevertheless, it is in the party's power to greatly counteract the danger, and thus reduce it to a minimum. The method to that end is to extend a step further the party's principle on the subject of its press. To-day, the party's press is the party's property, and the editors the party's appointees out of its own ranks, consequently, subject, at any tim that the party in its wisdom may decree, to be yanked out of office and even expelled from the ranks. The extension of this principle, rendered urgent by the danger that threatens

from Kansas, is the open, emphatic repudiation by the party-local, state and national-of any paper advocating the S. L. P. ticket, whose editor and managers are not party members, thus subject to party discipline; and over whose columns the party has not supreme control.

Only thus can our Kansas comrades pull the sting out of such a capitalist corrupt scheme, because only thus could they frustrate the scheme: Emphatically repudiated, no carrion editor could draw his hire; the party, having washed its hands of such a filthy character, would escape his contamination; and the capitalist parties will be slow to resort to such devices in future.

Only thus could our Kansas comrades keep unsullied the party's flag around which the Kansas proletariat is already assembling.

No false broadness! No sentimental tolerance!

## THE HOW.

On the 27th of last month there was issued from Austin, Tex., the prospectus of a new organization-The Co-operative Commonwealth of America, that is to establish peace on earth and good will toward men.

Before one has read very far, the question begins to gather shape in one's mind, HOW? As one proceeds reading, the question grows in size, in definiteness and in numbers; until one reaches the end, then one huge, clear, distinct "HOW?" sticks out over the whole thing. The prospectus, or platform, and form of organization, give no sue to the answer, while the Socialistic character of its specific demands only serves to incite curiosity all the more on that pregnant question-HOW?

It may be safely set down as an un deniable fact that the impossibility of the continuance of the Capitalist System is generally recognized, and that likewise is recognized the logical sequence of the Socialist System. But a like stage being arrived at on any issue, there is encountered a still more critical stage, the stage embodying in the question of "How?" A stage so critical that, unless safely weathered, all previous progress goes for naught.

History's pages are full of illustrations on the point that the "How?" is the determining factor in all issues:

"Freedom" was the issue that incarnated itself in our Civil War. No soberminded man will to-day deny that "Freedom" was as much the ideal of Jefferson Davis as it was of Lincoln. The goal seemed one,-"Freedom"and yet how different did it turn out in fact, how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again.

"Farmer," the Tory pamphleteer, who, during our Revolutionary days tackled Hamilton, had "Freedom" for his motto, and so had Hamilton. The goal seemed one-,-"Freedom"-, and yet how differently was it not molded by the "How?" of each! Again,

The Cavallers of Charles I and the Roundheads of Cromwell both quoted from the identical Scripture; "Religion" was on the lips of both, and in many a bloody encounter the same Biblical passage happened to be the battle slogan of the one and of the other. And yet, how differently did not the "How?" of each set mold its "Religious" goal!

These examples will suffice. To-day a man tells us nothing even if he tells us he wants the "Co-operative Commonwealth." Unless he tells us "How" he wants it, he leaves us wholly in the

The identical mineral and other elements, go up into; the identical climate surrounds; the identical air, water, sunshine is absorbed by the crab apple tree and the contiguous Bartlet pear tree; yet, owing to the different structure of the cells of each of these trees, the identical sap that courses and is filtered through their veins, in the end reappears transmuted into a crab apple, on the one, into a Bartlet pear on the other. The cells of each answer the question

As with fruits and animals in the domain ob biology, so with revolutions or social products in the domain of sociology. Methods: tactics are all-important. They alone answer the question "How?";-and as the various fruit on trees, the various cubs of animals, tell of the cellular structure through which each is strained and thus give an insight into the blologic "How?", so, and only thus, can the sociologic "How?" give a foretaste of what the goal will be in fact.

The "Co-operative Commonwealth of America" leaves the public in the dark. We shall be glad to give it space to satisfy the just curiosity on its "How?"

Section Minneapolis, Minn., located in the Fifth Minnesota Congress district, nominated Comrade A. Hirschfield for Congress, and promptly challenged the Republican candidate, Loren Fletcher, to a public debate on the question,"Ought the wage workers, in the pursuit of their own best interests, to vote the Republican ticket?" A similar challenge was addressed to the Populist candidate, T. J. Ceton, and another is said to be ready for S. M. Owen, as soon as he shall have accepted the Democratic nomination.

Will they or any of them accept? Whether they do or not, the challenge is a nail driven into their coffin, a blow at the underpinnings of the common platform they all, without exception.

stand on,-the exploitation of the working class. If they accept; they will be torn to shreds in debate: no representative of capital can stand up against a Socialist; if they decline, their cowardice, born of dishonesty, will not escape the voters of the Fifth Minnesota Congress district.

The agitation and campaign in Chicago is particularly active this year. Open-air mass meetings are held nearly every evening, large crowds attend them, new members are enrolled, and a great quantity of Socialist literature is distributed. Chicago, having shaken off the evil influences that have so often stood in the way of the party's progress, may be expected to move strongly forward in the future.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

Is there any one with heart so flinty who would not sympathize with this plea from the New York "Sun"?:

"Senator Hanna is right. The coming issues of American politics are not the questions of the past, but the new issues arising from the war; and great and sufficient they are!"

How sad, indeed, must not be the plight of some of the New York "Sun's" stock-holders if the old scores were to be revived, if the war and its artificial issues were not to cover up the malfeasances of the capitalists, if bribery to gain Senatorial honors, if corruption to secure Government contracts, of crime to secure capitalist supremacy,in short, if all this was not to be covered over by the war's broad mantle!

The happiness of rogues let free from the prisoners' dock because of a fire, started by their pals in the court room could not compare with the happiness of our criminal class of capitalists if war issues were to supersede the burning economic and social issues of the day.

But the victors' shout at Santiago and along its beach will not drown the mean of the victims of Hazleton; the Manila Bay cannonade will not cannonade out of thought and sight the industrial battlefields of Brooklyn, Coeur d'Alene, Tennessee, Buffalo, Leadsville, Chicago, Homestead; nor will Miles' triumphant march through Porto Rico wipe out the stains of corruption that disgrace our capitalist government.

No, Senator Hanna is wrong; he and his class shall not escape!

The revelations made in London at the examination of the American "promoter' Hooley furnishes the London, England, "Justice" with the occasion and the material for a squib entitled "Hooley's Tooleys," that runs this wise, and is an all around hit:

"It seems to us that we are having rather too much of these self-advertis ing bankrupts—Hooley, Bottomley, and their like. Of course, it is amusing as well as discreditable to observe that our hereditary legislators are as keen to be bribed for the use and abuse of their titles as ever their predecessors were for the use and abuse of their wives. But everybody knew that before. Everybody, we say, who has ever studied the history of the English aris-tocracy, knows well that a meaner or more easily purchaseable crew never played fast and loose with the destinie of a great people. The more contemptible become that same great people for allowing their precious nobility to remain their masters. It is no more surprising that English noblemen should tout for subsidies from a mushroom financier than that the ladies of the Court of France should have pestered John Law for shares when he was attending to certain personal require-ments which are not usually graced by the presence of ladies. When the whole truth of the Hooley affair is made known, we have little doubt that English ladies of rank will be found to have been almost as destitute of modesty where money was likely to be got, as their French prototypes at the beginning of the development of modern finance. Hooley himself seems to have an open-handed, unsuspicious conceited fool. Now he is 'blowing the gan' on all and sundry to some pur pose. For our part, we cannot see that he is any worse than, if so bad as the successful capitalists—Mr. G. W Palmer, for instance—who are honored of all men. Hooley, for the most part, gambled with other people's money, extracted already from the working ple. He had a good innings, if a short one, and filled the pockets of aristocrats, newspaper men, and other useless persons. Now he is giving himself another advertisement at his own expense we do hope before he finish will tell us whether-and if so, how much—he paid for that puff of his greatness which was published in Mr. Keir Hardie's 'Labour Leader'.'

The ship of the Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligencer" has at last been struck by the torrent of the Socialist movement. The S. L. P. convention, reported in another column of this issue, the first of its sort held in the State, together with its clean-cut, bull's-eyeshitting pronouncements, have set the "Post-Intelligencer" careening. It calls the declarations of the convention, particularly the one on the war, "an outrageous piece of folly"; it dilates on the "hardships" suffered by the Roosevelts, and almost hints at their mythical wounds, and it indignates at the call to the workingmen to "stand up like men and overthrow the capitalist system at the ballot box".

Poor "Post-Intelligencer"! An Indian seeing a railroad for the first time and trying to keep it back with the incantations of his Medicine Man, cuts no sorrier picture on the pages of the World's History than do the scribblers on these capitalist sheets.

The Minneapolis, Minn., "Tocsin", a few weeks ago announced by us to appear soon, has been born. That it understands its mission well may be judged from the following passages with which it introduces itself:

'The 'Tocsin' will devote itself wholly to the interests of the wage-working class. It will know neither fear nor favor. It will never swerve from its straight and narrow path in order to conciliate an enemy. It will be as proud of its capitalist foes as of its proletarian friends. It will never consent to purchase speedy victory by the sacrifice of principle. It will tell the whole truth, and nothing more, however distasteful that truth may be. It will not flatter ignorance by juggling with empty words. It will be as 'narrow', as 'big-oted', as 'intoler ant' as the chemist or the mathematician. It will firmly believe that the simple truth, however unwelcome at first, must finally prevail.

"The 'Tocsin', then, will stand for complete and exact education of the workers, rigid discipline within the party, and the most aggressive and un-compromising tactics toward the foe. If the workers give it their loyal sup-port it will yet ring the knell of capitalist tyranny, and peal out the joyful announcement of real freedom, equality, and the true brotherhood

Our new co-laborer is published for and under the control of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor party of Minnesota, by the Socialist Publishing Association, a corporation without capital stock, the whole revenue of which must be expended for Socialist propa-

The "Industrial Mutualists" of Pottstown, Pa., a radical organization for education on economics, seeing that the local capitalist papers had gone into a conspiracy of silence against the Socialist Labor party ticket in the field in Pennsylvania, has done a vegy handsome thing. It printed and distributed broadcast a leaslet with the party's full ticket, and accompanied that with quite an extensive and scathing criticism of the existing capitalist political parties, together with a praiseful explanation of Socialism and of the Socialist Labor party, and calling upon the voters to work for and vote that ticket.

Its closing remarks concern the organization of the Socialist Labor party. On this head it says:

"Thus far, as an organization, the S. L. P. has been kept positively free from heresy and hypocrisy, notably its stern and effectual prevention of that sly and persistent scheme of the Competitionists called 'Singletaxism', to secure a foothold in this as it did in all other Collectivist parties, although its policy is just the reverse of Socialism. But shrewd capitalism uses this covert individualism as an excellent disintegrator of such organizations, of which several woeful examples could be cited. Nor has that combination of fraud and foolism, the 'fusion' trick ever been imposed on said party, to its honor be it While the party management and system of operations could often be much improved, especially in the treat-ment of co-workers, yet the earnest vigilance exercised in accepting Comrades, and the profound intelligence bestowed upon the preservation of the cardinal principles and essential ideas of the great, good cause from perversion and corruption, does much to keep the whole concern pure and consistent —and therewith a forward outlook should always be kept, for should the S. L. P. once consider itself so perfect that no further progress can, or need be made, then most surely would its days be numbered, as that is the natural penalty paid by all organisms, when they stop going forward, they decay and die."

It would seem a thankless task to make any criticism that may sound adverse on a leastet so admirably well put together, and, indeed, so flattering to the integrity and wisdom that pervades the organization of the S. L. P. Never theless there is one thought or suggestion in the passage quoted above that does not do justice to the S. L. P. To point out this defect is not amiss.

The S. L. P. is the last organization to consider itself to be for all time. It knows it is a means to an end. That end once achieved, the S. L. P. will cease to be needed, and will disband as gleefully as did the Society of Abolitionists after the Civil War. Would that day had come!

The aims of the S. L. P. once attained our people once freed from the animal burden of toil for material existence, new issues will arise with new vistas, and new organizations will be required for the occasion. But the battle is not yet fought. As yet the soldiers are but drilling, and the battalions forming for the oncoming struggle, Its present tenacity of life is no symptom of the party's conduct when its life work shall have been done, and its life be no longer needed; nor will the party ever be found slow in the future, any more than in the past, to adapt its organic structure so as to meet the requirements of the growing, sound, uncompromising, and revolutionary movement needed to accomplish its aim-the total overthrow of capitalism, the liberation de facto of the proletariat.

Comrade John Robertson, of Cotati, Cal., has in the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" this set of questions and prompt answers:

"Will a willing slave vote for his master? 'In & minute. "A class-conscious one? Never in the world.

"Will government aid the locking-out capitalists?

"In a minute.

The locked-out workers Never in the world.

"Will a Populist leader sell out?"In a minute.

'A Socialist? Never in the world.

"Would Harriman, our S. L. P. candi-date for Governor, debate with Maguire, the San Francisco Single Tax politician, again? In a minute Maguire with Harriman again? "Never in the world."

The "Social Economist" published in San Antonio, Texas, is a new publication that has entered the field of the ongoing debate on the Social Question: and it has reached this office recommended as a Socialist paper. We fail to find one editorial line or thought that would bear out the opinion of its being Socialist: true enough, it publishes the Socialist Labor party platform and Comrade Watson's article on Socialism. but, with even-handed "impartiality." it also publishes the Populist platform; nowhere, editorially, is any evidence given of the understanding of the class struggle between the working class and the capitalist class, consequently, of a knowledge of that mechanism of society that points to Socialism as the only logical solution, and to the tactics that are imperative under the circumstances.

That this opinion is not hypercritical, and how important a clear understanding of the class struggle is, unless one is ready and willing at any time to capsize, the following passage from the leading editorial of the "Social Economist" of the 5th instant will bring out strong. The passage is this:

"John P. Altgeld is the best friend labor has to-day among the prominent men of Illinois."

So far from this being thus, Altgeld is about the very worst enemy of the working class in the country. The man who will indulge in radical

ounding phrases, and at the same time do the practical work for the capitalist: the man who will pose as a friend of labor by denying Cleveland's right to interfere with the military in a strike, while he himself lets the militia loose upon the strikers; the man who, before the workers posés as their champion in Chicago against Cleveland, and then comes to New York to justify his conduct before capitalists, and does so by enumerating all the deeds of highhanded brutality that he committed against the workers; the man who declares for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 as indispensable to freedom and inveighs against "gold bugs," and at the same time carefully has all the leases of his real estate made payable expressly in gold; the man who seeks to gain popularity among the workers by subsidizing an Anarchist paper; the man who never once declared in favor of the abolition of the wage system of slavery, i. e., in favor of the abolition of his own class' system of wage-slave-holdership and exploitation. and quickly joins any and every movement that, by reason of its wild language is likely to mislead the workers away from their own, the Socialist Labor party, and carry them into the quagmire of bourgeois radicalisms;-such a man is a demagogue, such a man is a scheming charlatan, such a man is a dangerous enemy of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. He is a lure, a decoy duck, an ignis fatuus.

A Socialist paper is aware of the fact: it is aware of the principles that underlie the fact; it is aware of the necessity of making this fact clear, of doing all in its power to counteract the perfidy of the Altgelds. No Socialist paper would fall into the trap of Altgeldism.

The "Social Economist" is not a Socialist paper to-day. We trust, however, that it may have an honest foundation, and that it may be gifted with sufficient manliness to take this criticism in good part, and hasten to correct its errors.

This, from the Cleveland, O., "Citizen" is a correct and timely statement of facts, but closes with a hope that, we fear, is not well founded:

"Weissman's alleged shortage of \$5, as reported by the bakers' delegates, is a severe blow to the journey men bakers' national organization if true. Weissman, as we have had occasion to show before, was an ultra-conservative while general secretary of the bakers; he bitterly antagonized So-cialists and posed as an Anarchist pure and simpler, and pretended to despise 'the mire of politics,' at the same time resorting to the most disreputable wirepulling, "independent" politics, and latterly becoming a shining light in the plutocratic Citizens' Union party of New York. The bakers, who of all toilers are in a deplorable condition, are entitled to sympathy. Still, while lacking time and means to gain a clear understanding of economics, their very slavish position ought to instinctively teach them that there is gross in-equality and high-handed robbery in our present capitalistic system, and that any man who advises them to stay out of an organization, whether it be a lab or a labor party, sworn to abolish such injustice and exploitation, is a double-dyed villain and a traitor, and he ought to be made to get over to the thievish class whose tool he is. It is to be hoped that the bakers will never be fooled by another rascal, and that they will join the progressive workingmen, even though they may be 'kaffirs.'"

THE PEOPLE always for sale at M. Lemp's, 470 S. Salina street, Byracuse, N. Y.



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN.

Brother Jonathan—Where were you last evening; I called at your place and

you were away.

Uncle Sam—I was at the primaries of the Socialist Labor party; we had delegates to elect to the State Convention.

B. J.—Well, I am surprised how a

man of your intelligence can go to work U. S.—Why, it isn't a week ago you admitted to me that Socialism, and Socialism alone, was the right thing, and

that everything else was poppycock, as you expressed it-B. J.—That's all right, and I think to yet. But what I mean is your methe There you go through a lot of trouble to set up a new party; you stay late and worry and fret and contend with a lot of difficulties that are all of your difficulties that are all of your own seeking in your endeavor to build up a new party. Now, all that is unner

U. S .- Unnecessary?!?

B. J .- Yes: unnecessary U. S.-I hope you haven't turned Anarchist!

B. J.-Not much!

U. S .- How then do you expect to conquer the public powers? B. J.—Through one of the existing old

U. S. (putting his hands to his ears)-Say that again, will you?

B. J. (sententiously)—Through one of

the existing old parties U. S. bursts out laughing

B. J.-You won't laugh if you listen to

U. S.-I shall certainly listen, knowing I am going to be tickled almost to B. J.-We'll see about that. Don't

ou say yourself that for everyone of

those lazy, loafing, sponging capitalists there are a hundred of us workingmen? U. S.—At least that many.
B. J.—Good. And don't you conclude yourself that if the workingmen were to vote as one man they would swamp their capitalist fleecers?

U. S.—That's just what I said.
B. J.—Now, I would like you to tell me by what process of reasoning you.
could escape the conclusion that the class that is numerous enough to swamp the capitalist class at the polls on else tion day must be numerous enough to

swamp the capitalist at the primaries. Tell me that.

U. S. (tries hard to suppress a smile. and to look serious and interested)— Why, man, right you are. I wouldn't inter attempt to escape that conclusion. The working class could carry the primaries

as quickly as it could the elections. No doubt about that. B. J.-Well, there is your solution. There are the Democratic and the Republican parties. Let us pick one out. Let us march to its primaries. Let us capture it. There we would be forth-with in the possession of an existing party without going through the bothe

building up a new one. right, now? U. S .- Let me understand you. Your plan is that we all march into, say, the

Democratic party primaries

B. J.—Exactly,
U. S.—And out-vote the capitalists

and their politicians-B. J.—Just so. U. S.—And in that way elect all our

delegates— B. J.—Just so.

U. S.—And then? B. J.—And then?

U. S.—Yes, "and then?" B. J.—Well— U. S.—What then? B. J.—What then?

U. S.—Yes, "what then?"
B. J.—I don't understand what you mean; what are you driving at?
U. S.—You don't propose to fi

your delegates and hang them on the walls of our kitchens, do you?

B. J.—Why, no!

U. S.-What do you propose to do with B. J.—What do I propose to do with

U. S .- Yes; what do you propose to de with them?

B. J.-Why, let them go to the State Convention. U. S.-Who will pay their fare, their hotel and other expense

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.-Master Smarty, you are trest You imagine that if you capture a cap-italist party, you have captured some-thing. You have captured nothing. When the working class captures the Government, it has captured all the things needed to carry out the Government. But when we capture a capitalist party, we capture nothing. The tress-ury of such party, the money needed to hold conventions, to agitate, etc., etc., in not party property. It is in the pockets of the several capitalists as their private property. You capture their pri-mary, and you have captured an empty shell. To make that shell a valuable thing you would have to go shead and organize; indeed, you would have to organize in order to capture the primary; and that organization would have to be virtually a new party. Having to go anyhow through the trouble of building up what is equivalent to a new party. you might as well set up a new name, and free yourself from the bad odor of the old. Think this carefully over:

The English translation of Karl Marx' Elghteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. City. Price 25 cents. The English translation of Karl

Revolutions are not made by a trick

# APPEAL TO THE TRADE UNIONISTS OF MASSACHUSETTS

## NEW TRADE UNIONISM.

By FRED. S. CARTER, Secretary Lynn Lasters' Union.

rellow Wage Slaves:—There are seventeen million wage-workers in his acountry; about five hundred thousand are members of trade-unions. For every one who is inside, there are thirty-three outside the trade-union fold. Socialists realize that, to do active work for a new form of organization such as is outlined by the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, it will be necessary to point out the weak spots in the old pure and simple union; some long-cherished ideas must be opposed, some idois must be smashed. The enmity of the trade-unionist must to some extent be incurred while this educational work is going on.

Some Socialists have reasoned that, while undoubtedly the trade-union muld be benefited and made much stronger and better by the acceptance of T. & L. A. teachings, yet the clash of ideas during the controversy between the old and the new, would be an injury to the political movement, represented by the Socialist Labor party. Others have argued that the large number of unorganized are of much more importance than the small number organized, efore Socialists should not waste their energy trying to convert trade-

therefore Socialists unionists of the old school.

Each of the above ideas has been exploded by sound logic, and the SocialEach of the above ideas has been exploded by sound logic, and the Socialists of the s Each of the above ideas has been exploded by sound logic, and the Socialists who do not endorse the Alliance are few. State conventions are all giving their unqualified endorsement, and arranging methods of agitation for the S. T. & L. A. The wage-workers who want to better their condition must do their full duty. There are duties calling us on both the political and the economic field. The Socialist who would shirk the economic duty, because of the possible loss of a few votes for his party, would be as negligent as the trade-unionist who would shirk the political duty because of the possible loss of a few dues for his union. The question of immediate numbers is a small one.

The questions of right and of sound logic, deduced from a study of the development of capitalism and our industrial system are the greatest questions. Socialists believe they are perfectly right when they say the workers must unite both politically and industrially, and that the closer these two wings are joined in one body, the stronger and higher will be our light to success. Even the there are thirty-three to one outside the trade-unions, the Socialists know that among the rank and file of those unions are to be found the true and tried soldiers who are to fight for our cause. Members of trade-unions recognized long ago the strength in union, now we want them to recognize

into that among the rank and file of those unions are to be found the true and tried soldiers who are to fight for our cause. Members of trade-unions recognized long ago the strength in union, now we want them to recognize the strength of a class-conscious political union.

They have already decided to act unitedly as to where they should work, and where they should refuse to work; how many hours per day; what time to commence and quit work; when they should take half holidays; the price for which they would work; when they would strike; whether they would support life insurance, and how much they would be taxed to support it, if at all. The majority has also decided what goods they should buy and what refuse to buy, and has placed fines upon those who purchased goods which were under the ban. These self-imposed laws control your actions every day in the year. What an easy thing it would be to unitedly cast our ballots for class-conscious measures, and for men to enforce them, on the one day in the year when the worker is the political equal of his employer!

Trade-unionists have made heroic sacrifices for the good of the cause. They have given up home and family, have gone hungry and cold, have lain in prison, and in several instances have been foully murdered, because they were true to the principles of unionism. Such men are valuable to form the Socialist nucleus, around which the large army of unorganized will rally.

Such men, equipped with weapons which the development of capitalism has made almost entirely ineffective, are too valuable to continue making these sacrifices. The strike and boycott, unassisted by class-conscious political influence, are powerless to prevent wage reductions, or to solve the problem of the unemployed; and they make the extension of trade-unionism extremely difficult. Thirty-five years of trade-union effort has resulted in getting one thirty-fourth of the workers organized! Conditions are worse, the out-of-work army is larger. More strikes are lost. More workers see the impoten

Socialists do not need to do anything to wreck trade-unions, even if they wanted them wrecked. Trade-unions, if left to pursue their simple, and (more or less) pure, no-politics course, will wreck themselves. It is because of our love for the cause in which we enlisted as trade-unionists, years ago, that we are determined to do something to prevent disruption. It has become necessary to turn many of the unions into benefit insurance orders, and offer a prize-package in order to hold a due-paying membership. Their financial irresponsibility is causing even this feature to lose its attractiveness. Ninetynine out of every hundred union men do not want to strike. A few years ago

The non-thinking member still imagines that the chief aim of the trade union is for more pay, shorter hours and better conditions. This, however, is not a fact. THE CHIEF AIM OF TRADE-UNIONISTS TO-DAY IS TO GET AND RETAIN A JOB, AND TO PREVENT THE OUTSIDER FROM GETTING ONE. They have recognized that there are not enough jobs to go round, and if the other fellow gets in, they must get out, and it may be some time in the sweet-bye-and-bye before they get that treasure—a job again. Were I an ignoramus, or a fakir, I would tell my associates, that, while it is true our wages are getting beautifully less, and we are having more slavish conditions forced upon us, I am quite sure this will soon change, and if we only continue as we are, be sure and pay our dues and keep politics out of our unions, we shall be all right—not now, for the manufacturer himself is hard pushed—but some time. Then wage reductions will be replaced by substantial advances—all this in the beautiful BEYOND. Being neither a fakir, nor an ignoramus. I feel it my duty to say that, as capitalism develops, "hands will be more plenty, and work for the hands to do, more scarce, because mechan-isms of steel and brass are doing the work formerly done by men. If we know isms of steel and brass are doing the work formerly done by men. If we know that workers for sale are multiplying, we also know that they must be sold cheap or they spoil. If there are three men looking for every job now, we know that as our present system develops, there must soon be five men for each job, and so on. The union-wreckers are those who would retard progress, who would refuse to remodel the trade union, so as to enable it to cope with the changed conditions; who persist in teaching that one thirty-fourth of the workers can form a trust of job-holders, which the other thirty-three thirty-fourths and the combined capital of our oppressors cannot break.

A united political effort combined with an organized trade effort, such as the S. T. & L. A. calls for, will command the respect of the employing class. They know the power of such a movement because they have already adopted it themselves. All the machinery of law and war comes to the aid of the capitalist few against the wage-slaves; and yet we poor fools have an irre-sistible power if we bring them to our aid, but still we neglect to use our power and yet the judicial legal murders committed in behalf of the employ-ing class, at Chicago, Homestead, Buffalo, Coeur d'Alene, Brooklyn, Cripple Hazleton and Oskosh, are still fresh in our memories

If history repeats itself, and the French Revolution is re-enacted in America in an intensified form: if the Desperate Men and the Starving Mothers proceed to build "Cassar's Column,"—it will be despite the protest of all true trade-unionists, and Socialists. We must be more active in trying to bring better conditions, to remove the suffering, and to save our country's civilization from staggering down and out in blood and ruin.

Four years ago a large majority of my fellow workers were intolerant of Socialism; they refused to read or think seriously on the subject, and refused to talk except to ridicule the idea, and to call its exponents cranks and crasy men. All this has changed. There are still many opponents, but the intolerence has gone. Nine out of every ten spontaneous debates which occur when workers are thrown together, are on the subject of Socialism hany investigators who have never yet cast a ballot, except for their enemies, are proud of being called "quite Socialistic." They believe in government ownership of some things, their talk against the concentration of wealth a "media" and if they want to be considered extreme Socialistic they talk

\*\*\*Trail of some things, their talk against the contentation of weath a fallical," and if they want to be considered extreme Socialistic, they talk quite a saucy way about the Supreme Court, and corruption in high places. We are glad they have reached the investigating stage, but it won't do be stop there. It is all right for a swimming society to be formed. The object swimmers. The swimming society might meet once a week for four years and discuss everything pertaining to the art of swimming, position, stroke, breathing, cramps, etc., but it will be necessary to get into the water and set wet before swimmers are made. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance advocate tells the workers, that, like the would-be swimmer, you must get beyond the theory stage. You must strip off the clothes of bunco which have been covering the deformities and the skeletons of pure and simple weakness, and plunge boildy into the water of class-conscious political action. The exercise, the novelty, the pure, clear atmosphere of duty, will give fresh vigor, and newness of life. The shrunken bodies of old-time unionism will become plump and strong. They will be able, at any time, to plunge to the rescue

of a struggling worker who is sinking in the whirlpools of capitalism.

The first thought of the honest investigator, after he has had the impossibilities of trade-unionism pointed out to him is "yes, those things are true, also, too true; It is no use to try to do anything in the way of organizing the workers or gaining our rights."

I believe many of the trade unionists of Massachusetts are now in this condition—discovered disheartened and as the individual so the union.

condition.— discouraged, disheartened, and as the individual so the union. You say, it makes you sick to your stomach. That is a point gained, there has been a surfeit, and the undigested mass of putridity lies heavy, and until rou are rid of it you will be a sick man. You will at last throw up something green. You will then be hungry, and able to digest good wholesome Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance food. Nearly everyone has discovered that something is wrong. A large majority have recognized that the argument of the scientific Socialist is absolutely true, and being true cannot be refuted; but Frejudice and a smattering of Socialist knowledge, warped by the teachings of fake reform literature, instead of a clear understanding of the true cause and plan of Socialism, make many hesitate, and even oppose their associates who have become active exponents of new trade-unionism. Dig deeper into

who have become active exponents of new trade-unionism. Dig deeper into the subject. Be able to answer the question, "what is Socialism?" before you condemn. Read THE PEOPLE and the literature advertised in that paper, and inform yourselves. Remember that when capitalists confer together for the good of their class interests, prejudice is burjed.

The true union man, consequently the true union, will not stop at the stage of discouragement, and flat out and dle, but after the struggle will go on to newness of life and activity in a more effective organization: a union whose members will do their full duty on trade matters, and political measures, in one united movement, backed up and encouraged by the largest organization of workingmen in the world—the Socialist Labor party. A party which includes all nations and in which alone solidarity of the workers is possible. The papers, and other literature, the speakers and all the means of propaganda belonging to this party would be our allies and helpers. Each political advantage gained would make it more possible for us to gain also on the industrial field. The present condition of unorganized labor in our State is no discouragement to me. I believe it is necessary to produce the desired result. Organized resistance to oppression is born and bred in the workers Organized resistance to oppression is born and bred in the workers

If surrounding conditions and failure of methods cause uncertainties to arise for a time, it will only act as the fire of purification which will in the near future bring out the fine gold of manhood. Read, think and act. Let each who sees the light step in with the pioneers. There are obstructions to be cleared away for the advance of the grand army of wealth producers, who are just commencing to grasp these truths.

Our Demand,—THE WEALTH WHICH WE PRODUCE.

Our Motto,—NO COMPROMISE.

Our Hope,—THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Yours Hopefully and Truly, FRED. S. CARTER, Lynn, Mass.

## " Confiscation."

Private Property in Means of Produc-tion Rooted in Small Production.

There can no longer be any question as to whether and how private property is to be preserved in the instruments of production; the only question is, what shall, or rather must, take its place; it is not a question of making an invention, but of dealing with an actual fact. We have as little choice in the matter of the system of property that should be instituted, as we have in the matter of preserving the existing one, or throwing it overboard.

The same economic development that propounds the question: "What shall be put in the place of the system of private ownership in the means of produc-tion?" brings along the conditions that answer the question. The new system of property lies latent in the old. To become acquainted with the former we must turn, not to our personal leanings and wishes, but to the facts that surround us.

Whoever understands the conditions that are requisite for the present system of production knows what system of property those conditions will demand when the existing system of property ceases to be possible. Private property in the instruments of production has its roots in small production. Indi-vidual production makes individual ownership necessary. Large production, on the contrary, denotes co-opera-tive, social production. In large pro-duction each individual does not work alone, but a large number of workers, the whole commonwealth, work to-gether to produce a whole. Accord-ingly, the modern instruments of production are extensive and gigantic. With them it is wholly impossible that every single worker should own his own instruments of production. Once the present stage is reached by large pro-duction, it admits of but two systems of ownership:
First, private ownership by the indi-

vidual in the instruments of production used by co-operative labor; that means the existing system of capitalist production, with its train of misery and exploitation as the portion of the workers, idleness and excessive abundance as the portion of the capitalist; and

Second, ownership by the workers in the common instruments of production; that means a co-operative system of production, and the extinction of the exploitation of the workers, who be-come masters of their own products, and who themselves appropriate the surplus of which, under our system, they are deprived by the capitalist.

To substitute common in the place of private ownership in the means of production, this it is that the economic development is urging upon us with ever increasing force.

## Socialist Literature.

Price of the following Tracts and Party Platforms, \$1,50 per thousand.

1.—"What shall we do to be saved?" A Sermen to Workingmen, by Henry Kuhn.
2.—"Socialism." by William Watkins.
5.—"Why American Workingmen should be Socialists." by H. G. Wilshira.
4.—"Social Effects of Machinery." by Frank

"Social Effects of Machinery," by Frank W. Cotton.
"Socialism." Extracts culled from Rob-ert Blatchford's "Merrie England."
"A Plain Statement of Facts," by Hugo

Vogt.
"Middle Class Municipalization and the Municipal Programme of the Socialist La-

bor Party."
"An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Repub-lican Party to the Working Class Irish of

America."
"An Appeal to the Workers to Enroll
Themselves in the Ranks of the Socialist
Labor Party."
"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Par-

10.—"The Platform of the Socialist Labor Party" (with comments in the following languages, four pages, English, German, French, Italian, Slavish and Jewish).

11.—"Attitude of the Socialist Labor Party Towards Trads Unions."

The Firebrand." A humorous comedy in one act (Adapted from the German.) Price, I cent per copy: 1,000 copies, \$5.00.

"Women in the Fast, Present and Future," by August Bebel. Ec.

"The Development of Socialism from Utopis to Science," by Frederick Engels. 5c.

"The Protearist," "The Class Struggle," "The Capitalist Class." "The Co-operative Commonwealth," by Carl Kautsky, edapted by Daniel De Leon. Each 5c.

"Capital," by Carl Marz. 4 parts. Each 30c. Cloth, B.75.

"The Elisteenth Brumaire," by Carl Marz.

"So."

"What Means this Sirike," Address delivered.

"What Means this Strike?" Address delivered by Daniel Do Leon in New Bedford, Mass. 6 cents. "Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.

"Reform or Revolution," by Daniel De Leon.
5 cents.
"Erin's Hope. The End and the Means," by
James Connolly, 5 cents.
Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention
of the S. L. P. 10 cents.
"Manifesto of the Communist Party," by Carl
Marx and Frederick Engels. 10 cents.
"History of the Paris Commune," by Lissagrany. 13.60.
"History of the Paris Commune," by G. B.
Benham. 25 cents.
Rend your order to

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THE PROPER IS for sale at the following Brisham's Restaurant, Washington St. Cohen's Book Store, Washington St., on Oronodell's Store, Harrison avenue, near Sennett St.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Central Falls, R. I., at Work.

Central Falls, R. I., at Work.

To THE PEOPLE.—The section in Central Falls is getting along first rate. We have 14 members and in the fail we hope and have good reasons to expect a number more. We have started our open air meetings on a vacant lot facing the principal street in the city; we have held five meetings so far and our smallest crowd has been about 200. We have sold on these occasions quite a lot of literature, some of which we have received from the State and the rest from New York.

We have had so far no trouble with "Strong Arm of the Law"; and if we do, we know who will come ahead;—so do they, I think. Our organiser, Comrade Craig, and our treasurer, Comrade Douglas, are both hustlers for the movement which are very much needed now in this wer of the classes. We expect to run'a candidate for Mayor and possibly a candidate for Alderman, and if all signs don't fail, we will surprise some of the would-be prophets in this little spot. We shall be heard from with a feeling of delight when the Congressional elections are over.

DANIEL SHEA.

Central Falls, R. I., Aug. 11.

From New Bedford.

From New Bedford.

To THE PEOPLE.—In this city during the past year many causes have contributed to bring the working class to a realization of the absolute necessity for a radical change in methods all round if they hope to ever exist in a condition of prosperity.

Since the ending of the strike against the general cut in wages, made in our cotton mills last January, there has been a 20 per cent. cut in the shoe-factory here, and cuts are being continually made in different departments in the mills where it is thought no serious resistance can be made.

The part taken by the city government in those affairs of Capital and Labor, its misuse of funds, granting of franchies, etc., have so nlied the laboring class with disgust that we are very hopeful that they can soon be made into good class-conscious Socialists.

There are four representatives to the Legislature to be elected from our districts next November, and if a steady, persistent agitation is kept up we feel that it is quite possible to at least elect half of them.

The municipal election takes place next December and we intend to have a full ticket in the field.

Heginning last Sunday, we started a series of public meetings to continue until after the

cember and we intend to have a full ticket in the field.

Reginning last Sunday, we started a series of public meetings to continue until after the last elections.

We intend to organize a French section in the north and South ends and a section is the west end of this city.

During October, November and December, we hope to hold from three to twelve indoor and outdoor public meetings every week.

As we will have to rely principally on out-of-town speakers, we will have to raise considerable money. To do this our Section has adopted a scheme which the below resolution explanis:

At a recent meeting of Section New Bedford, of the S. L. P., the following resolution was

At a recent meeting of Section \*\*Sew Bedford of the S. L. P., the following resolution was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The victory won by capital, in this city, during the past year, after the bitter and exhausting fight made by labor, has faught the working class the utter futility of pitting their few dollars against capital with hope of winning justice; and

"WHEREAS, The minds of the wage workers are ripe for the consideration and adoption of the principles of Socialism; and

"WHEREAS, In the recent special Congressional election the S. L. P. candidate came within five votes of carrying the city, thus encouraging us in prosecuting a vigorous educational campaign in the coming State and Municipal elections; and

"WHEREAS, To do this we must have financial help, and that help must come from our own class: therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we issue this appeal and resolution to all who sympathise with us: That each reader of this appeal and resolution make four copies of it, attach its own name thereot, and address and mail the same to four other the same to four frends, with the request that each in turn do the same, thus forming an endless chain. Then send this letter with ten cents inclosed to the Socialism to obtain a strong foothold in the east from which, we hope, it will rapidly spread.

PETER J. MeFADDEN,

Organizer, Branch \*\*

foothold in the will rapidly spread. PETER J. McFADDEN, Organizer, Branch 2. Bedford, Mass., Aug. 11.

The Party First.

The Party First.

To THE PEOPLE—The PARTY FIRST. Every individual, every-thing afterwards. Authors, writers poets, agitators—the skilled and unskilled—are only insignificant units in the universal Socialist movement. The life of any one of us, however large, great and good in itself, scarcely counts for anything. The solitary prophet or reformer could once attack an evil, an abuse, an injustice, and, almost single-handed could hope to stay it. But the horrible evils inflicted by universal capitalism to-day go by whole-sale—injustice is the motor force that is weaving in the warp and woof of universal society. This must be met by a universal demand, by a corresponding force aggregated and demanding justice.

ing in the warp and woof of universal society. This must be met by a universal demand, by a corresponding force aggregated and demanding justice.

That is the mission of the world-wide Socialist Labor party. On its shoulders is the burden of the highest anticipated hopes, aspirations and interests of the oppressed and disinherited of all nations. It is a mightl Colossus that moves with irresistible force. Woo be to the man or men who throw their miserable little and the solution of the control of check it.

He have a control of the control

New York, Aug. 14.

A Suggestion on How to Distribute Leasiets.

To THE PEOPLE.—At our meeting, held last evening, cor. Sixth street and Avenue C, in New York, I noticed that there was none of our literature on hand for distribution. Inquiring from one of the comrades why such was the case I was told that it was against the law

the law.

It is also against the law in New Jersey, but we overcome that this way: we put our literature and party platforms on the wagon or rostrum, then the chairman can tell our audience to come and take them themselves.

Perhaps a notice in THE PEOPLE would reach all our organizations on this point.

Fraterally yours.

FRANK CAMPRELL,

Jersey City, N. J., Aug. 15.

Criminal Pure and Simple Tactics
Among Miners.

Criminal Pure and Simple Tactics
Among Miners.

To THE PEOPLE.—The miner fakirs Dolan, Warner et al. are moving heaven and earth or trying to, to et a rumpus statted among the miners. The GIVEN pretext now is to enforce the "Chicago agreement." The GENUINE reason is to fake enough money in summer to keep the fakirs all winter, and incidentally to help boost Ratchford into a seat on the Phillips Labor Fakirs' Pension Board.

Perhaps the Chicago agreement is worth fighting for, and perhaps it is not. One thing is certain, that is, that the fakirs have never beeg able to enforce it, nor ever can. They are fiying around like singed cats, holding "conventions" almost dally and "resoluting itill you could load hay-wagons with "resolutions." and always "agreeing" to "enforce the Chicago agreement." But seeing that they could never enforce the Chicago agreement? At all their mass meetings and "conventions," an always prominent feature is a "resolution" to assess the miners 10 cents to be used in "enforce the Chicago agreement." This is the important point and really the gist of the whole matter.

I believe that the "Chicago agreement." This is the important point and really the gist of the whole matter.

I believe that the "Chicago agreement" first name is Nora. This all means a renewal of last year's disastrous programme, that furnished the pretext for last year's killing, and that killing will be duplicated again under similar conditions. Since the slaughter at Hazleton of last year, the Courts have shown that such slaughter, can be perpetrated with impunity. Hence capitalism will kill with less hesitation this year than restrained them last year. They will not endure the same amount of provocation this year; they don't have to; the Courts have said it. To urge the miners into another campaign sure to wind up in more murders, is to be an accessory before the fact. I for one enter my protest against it. And should these things come to pass, I will not fall to hold fakirdom responsible before the bar of public opinion.

In Westchester County.

In Westchester County.

To THE PROPLE.—First gun fired in the Westchester campaign.

Section Pleasantville has taken the initiative on holding an outdoor meeting at Chappaqua on Friday evening. Comrades Crolly and Shaughnessy, of Pleasantville, were the speakers. There was quite a good attendance.

On Saturday, at Pleasantville, quite a decentation explained. It was certainly above the average country audience in intelligence, and there seems to be a good field for successful agitation. Comrade Shaughnessy, of Pleasantville, and Fred. Bennett, of Yonkers, were the speakers. It is the intention of the Pleasantville comrades to push the outdoor lectures while the season remains favorable. This place is another example of the "Trust-knocking-it-out." There is a small shoe factory here, but it is no longer able to compete successfully with the better equipped factories of the New England States. The consequence is that for about half the year the shoe workers are idle or else digging ditches, or doing odd jobs of laboring work, I predict a good vote from this end of Westchester if the comrades continue to "hustle."

FRED. BENNETTS.

County Secretary.

## LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents [No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

a bone fide signature and address.]

D. S. G., DEDHAM, MASS.—No information has yet reached this office whether Mr. Gompers accepted Keep's challenge, nor do we expect any response. Gompers will be ready enough to pose as a labor union friend in distant places, but to face a trade unionist in Washington, D. C., who is posted with facts, before a Washington audience of workers informed on the facts, takes courage and honesty, both of which qualities are conspicuously absent from Gompers' composition. Gompers knows that his "unionism" begins and ends with his own belly, that to promote that he must do the capitalist's work, and that the facts gathered by Keep upon Gompers' misdeeds in Washington are crushing. Gompers won't accept.

W., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Read the pamphlet

W., LOUISVILLE, KY.—Read the pamphlet containing the speech "What means this strike?" advertised in these columns; when you are through reading it, read it again. If then the questions you put upon principles and tactics still seem unanswered, then repeat them, you will then be better able to put them clearly.

P. A. C., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—By, all means send account of County and Congressional Convention of S. L. P., and all other interesting matter. Why not set up a State ticket? Texas elects a Governor this year. Join the procession. It will be imposingly grand this November.

A. E. S., HOBOKEN, N. J.—Correspondents have often been informed through these columns that no announcement or reports of raffles, etc., will be noticed. The P. O. laws render the appearance of such matter dangerous to a paper. However small the chance may be, THE PEOPLE will not run it.

be, THE PEOPLE will not run it.

J. J., WILKES-BARRE, PA.—The S. L. P. cannot accommodate itself to ignozance, even if such ignorance be, as you claim, uneradicable from the working class. The worst that could come from fighting such ignorance would be the total break down of the party but a polley of allowing ignorance to go unchecked and having its own way would lead to the identical result. Thus there would be a breakdown either way, anyhow. The fact is that the breakdown would be certain to come were the latter policy pursued; while, by pursuing the former, there is, even under the most adverse circumstances, a good chance of success. You cannot build upon Error. Error is its own supporter's worse fee. There is nitelligence enough abroad to build upon; the S. L. P. is doing so; and error, being ruicidal, will help us by killing itself off.

"POLISH COMRADE." CHICAGO, ILL.—

S. L. P. is doing so; and error, being fuicidal, will help us by killing itself off.

"POLISH COMRADE," CHICAGO, ILL—
The facts you furnish are ample to give judgment. It might be the part of wisdom on the part of a Polish editor of a Socialist Polish paper here not to "burden the columns of his paper" with such disgusting incidents as the Carey and Gordon incidents in the American wing of the movement. It might be unnecessary to bother the Polish comrades with such matter. But Careys and Gordons are not a product peculiar to the American movement exclusively. Belf-convicted swindlers and trothless fellows like them are not limited to any one race, creed, language or nationality; they can spring up anywhere,—among our Polish comrades as well. While, therefore, a Polish editor might not need to introduce such characters, taken from the American movement, to his Polish readers, he certainly must be sound on Careysiam or Gordonism; if not, when the Careys and the Gordons do turn up among the Poles, he would not be able to hold towards them the attitude of the party, Before the Polish, Jawish, German, Bohemian, etc., feature of an editor is considered, one has to consider his loyalty to the party's decisions, and also his sense of honor and decency.

B. W. W., TRENTON, N. J.—Man alive!

B. W. W., TRENTON N. J.—Man alive Why don't you say what you mean? Or do you imagine you can successfully conceal your idea by means of such a string of phrases? What you mean is that the whole trade union of the work of the whole trade union of the work of What you mean is that the whole trade union movement, or economic organization of the working class, is hopelessly gone, that there is no help in it, and that it does not deserve attention. This is an error. A serious error. Let a pure and simple union go down ever so much, there always remains alive somehow a nucleus of labor fakirs to keep up its existence. Rows between the workers and their exploiters are bound to recur. At such times, the mean will gather around the fakir nucleus that remained. In the hands of such scamps and ignoranues, the men will be sold out, or at least kept in ignorance of the meaning of the conflict they are in. Thus the pure and simple union declines and revives. To prevent such revival, a bonn fide, class-conscious organization must be set up. Only that can make the final quietus of the labor fakir.

Morsover, it has been averaged in these of

that can make the inal quietus of the lakir.

Moreover, it has been argued in these columns often enough, and the argument has never been refuted, that the total failure of not being backed up by a strong class-conscious political movement of the working class. So backed up, both the boycott and the strike could be sufficiently effective to furnish valuable palliatives, while the movement progresses towards its final victory.

B. V. T., NEW YORK.—You are answered above, except that there is this to be added: Your claim that "the Allance consists of miserable little Union," and therefore is worthless, is of a piece with the claim made in many places that "the S. L. P. consists of miserable little Sections," and therefore is

worthices. People who hold such language want the party to join some big party now in existence, Tammany, for instance, would you have the workers join the A. F. of L. and keep a Gompers in liquor, with opportunities to do the towns, and endorse capitalist candidates like Cantor?

R. A. M., CHICAGO, ILL.—We don't know of any such "Louis Blane workshop" in ex-istence just before the Commune of 1871.

S. W. R., CO-OPOLIS, MISS.—We would like to have this thing out with you. Kindly drop generalities, and be concrete. Let's take up your No. 1: Kindly mention some instance, quoting the date of THE PEOPLE, in which it "sneers at those who are not yet up to its standard in Socialism." If you don't make your answer too long, we shall give it space.

your answer too long, we shall give it space.

A. F. F. DORCHESTER, Wis.—To mutilate a quotation is as bad as to wholly misquote. Jesus did not show greater ill will to
the "money-changers" than he did to dealers
in merchandise; he actually drove the latter
out of the Temple, The "Money Power" is
bad, but is no worse than the Railroad Power,
the Factory Power, the Mine Power, etc. And
as to usury, it is not worse to demand interest, even high interest, from a man, than for
an employer to skin his employé out of threefourths of his product. You got this whole
question mixed up. The social criminal is no
one subdivision of the capitalist class; it is
the whole capitalist class, which, by virtue
of its ownership of the land (natural opportunity) and the tool of production or machinery (social opportunity) which it stole from
the workers, is able to fleece the workers, and
locidentally also the middle-class labor
fleecers.

E., ST. LOUIS, MO,—If the miners are wil-

E. ST. LOUIS, MO .- If the miners are willing to allow themselves to be used as a step-ping stone for a Ratchford to get a fat job in the Government by, that is no reason why the S. L. P. should stoop for a Hepner to reach such a job by standing on its back.

## How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of production and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past, ought of right to be nationalized and ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify them-selves with the Socialist Labor Party, which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

1. Any ten persons may organize

themselves into a section, provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and sever their connection, absolutely, with all other political parties.

2. OFFICERS TO ELECT.

1.—Organizer. 2.—Recording and corresponding secretary.
3.—Financial Secretary.
4.—Treasurer.

5.—Literary Agent. 6.—Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS. -Reading of minutes.

New members.
 Correspondence.

4.—Financial Report

5.—Report of Organizer.6.—Report of Committees.7.—Unfinished Business.

mittee.

-New Business. 4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is fixed by each section. A menthly re-mittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Com-

5. A full report of the first meeting, including a list of membres, with inclosure of 10 cents per capita, is necessary to obtain a charter.

6. Per capita checks are furnished by

the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the section.
7. Each section shall hold a regular

business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and prospects, shall be promptly sent to the National Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as members at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National

other information, address the National 184 William street, New York City.

Authorized Agents for "The People." Buffalo, N. Y.

Comrade Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Guilford street, has been elected agent for THE PEOPLE. All subscribers can remit to him when called upon.

Indianapolis, Ind. Comrade G. Rempler, 1223 Madison street, is uthorized agent.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 18th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers can remit to him when called Jipon.

Philadelphia, Pa.

. Comrade Max Keller, 1016 Hope street, has been duly appointed agent for THE PEOPLE

All subscribers are urgently requested to settle for their subscription by him if in arrears. Give him a hand in agitating and gathering new subscribers.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions in English, German and Polish (with platform).... 50c. per 100 Constitution in Jewish (without platform) 40c. per 100 Due Cards 40c. per 100 Emblem Buttons (stud or pin) per doses

Metal emblem pins (gilt) per dos. 30c. When ordering supplies Metal emblain pins (riti) per doc. 30c. When ordering supplies, enclose the cash: it takes time to keep credit accounts, send out bills (perhaps a number of times before collection is made), and all this time, postage and effort may be employed to a better purpose. The emblem buttons and the pins are not sent out on credit under any circumstances. They are sold by the N. Y. State Committee, which committee keeps no credit accounts of any kind.

Address all orders to: HENRY KUHN, 134 William street, New York, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE and Socialist liter-sture can always be had at Comrade C. O. Bruckner's store, 84 West Canten

### Exhiberating Discussion Going on Beon New and Old Unionic

An interesting discussion has broken out in the columns of the "Granite .Cutters' Journal" between members of the Granite Cutters' National Union. It is upon the burning subject of What is Unionism? . The below letter in the Journal, furnished by Comrade Lemmon, the corresponding secretary of the Barre, Vt., Union, shows both the superiority of New Trade Unionist argument and the vulgarity of his pure and simple antagonists. This is the portion of interest:

"In answer to my critics, Brothers Matson and Coombe, I would point out that it is because I believe in advanced, intelligent and militant trade unionism that I take the attitude I do in those letters. It has always seemed to me nothing short of downright ignorance for the workers to organize themselves into unions, to protect and fight for their own defense in strikes, and then "scab it" on Election Day, by voting a capitalist ticket. You would distrust any one who recommend that you should trust the leadership of a strike to a capitalist whom you were fighting in the shop, but see nothing incongru-ous in sending the same men to represent you in the State where they have infinitely greater power to work you harm, inasmuch that those who control the machinery of government have at their disposal the whole resources of civilization—the military, the police and the judiciary. The workers still waste, and worse than waste the most potent weapon for their own defense and smancipation by being divided against themselves on capitalistic issues. One section believes that Democratic Codlin their friend and not Republican Short, and vice versa.

"The eight-hour question is but a little thing compared with the change every class-conscious worker knows has got to be accomplished before the working class can emancipate them-In every country where the class owner In every country where the class owner-hip of the means of life is the founda-tion stone of the State, we find the workers are afflicted by chronic poverty alternated by periods of actual starva-tion. The modern State, as Robert Blatchford has said, might fitly be compared to a ship on which the passengers are fed on venison and wine, and the crew on bones and bilge water. The reason for this state of things is evident. Their explanation lies in the fact that the tools or means whereby

the workers live are owned by the cap italist class who constitute but a small part of the actual population, "The propertyless worker can only have access to the means of life on condition that he yields up the greater part of his product to the monopolizers of the means of life. Thus we find that here in America the working class only receive on a general average from 17 to 20 per cent. of the value created by their labor. Thus, also, we almost continu-ously hear the cry of overproduction raised. The working class receives but twenty cents to purchase a dollar's worth of goods for every dollar in value they create, and there being but a small outlet in the way of foreign markets for the disposal of the surplus product, under those circumstances giuts are in-evitable and the working class is placed in the anomalous position of starving in the midst of the superabundance remedy in sight for this state of affairs is Socialism, and Socialism can only be realized when the working class become intelligent and understand the power and proper use of the ballot, and position they occupy in modern civilization. Are the elegant houses we build intended for the working class to occupy? Is the fine cloth we weave for the producer or the parasite to wear? How much of the best wine and beer comes our way in this hot weather? Not much. We are not always in a position to have even a drink of bilge water. 'The hot fetid room of a boarding house to sleep in, and the tough boarding house steak to eat, this is in a great measure our lot. "Democrats" like young Wanamaker can afford to spend \$20,000 on a single dinner for himself and a score of his friends. Don't here jump at the conclusion that I am instigated in writing thus out of mere envy for the lot of a Wanamaker. I do not want to have or enjoy anything that is not equally within the power of every decent citizen to enjoy also. I know that capitalism was inevitable in the progress of the social development of the human race, and that under existing conditions every one must either be a slave of a slave driver. Nevertheless, this is no reason why we the disin-herited should live in a fool's paradise and imagine ourselves free when we are only granted the right of existence on condition we enter the degrading servitude, and submit to be exploited for the profit of a class. It may be said I have wandered from the point at issue and which originated this controversy, namely, whether it was best to abide by trade union action, pure and simple. in gaining our demands in 1900. There is no need why I should go over this ground again. I gave reasons why I believed we ought to adopt the new believed we ought to adopt the new trade unionist policy in gaining those measures of amelioration, and none of the objections urged by Messrs. Matson and Coombe have induced me to alter my convictions regarding the matter Brother Matson's letter contains noth ing of argument, only mild abuse, an overdone pun on my name (the latter part of which I have always thought was a mistake; anyhow I am not to be held liable for blame in this respect at least) and an appeal to our constitution and the makers thereof to come forward and defend their work. I have not atand defend their work. I have not at-tacked our constitution. I only want to go beyond it. We are told that everything must either progress or retrograde. Consequently, I am for progress in thought and action, "When. Mr. Dick was told that his room was Mr. Dick was told that he cat in, he not big enough to swing a cat in, he replied that did not matter, as he did not want to swing a cat." "Men are

not want to swing a cat." "Men are more than constitutions." Unlike the laws of the Medes and Persians, consti-

tutions can be changed to meet altered conditions. It is also, I believe, a mis-

take to suppose our new constitution

has accomplished anything in the way of educating our members, as seems to be believed. There is not one in every fifty of our members who really knows what the constitution contains, and is only referred to when questions of dison merely transitory matters arise. Mr. Matson seems to belong to that class of men who believe "that if the mental and moral entertainment of the working class could be made up of dissolving views of Palestine coupled with small sodas" all would be well, but unfor-tunately for his parochial ideas some of us insist on discussing larger aims: hence his perturbation. In answer to Brother Coombe's argument that it is to Great Britain's free trade policy that is to be attributed the defeat of the British engineers in their recent strike, I would point out that, so far from this being so, the Continental workers subscribed money to assist their Comrades in Great Britain to gain their fight and refused to work against them in any shape or manner. The r the fact that the masters were perfectly The men also were well organized, and the strike was well conducted, but whereas the men had £1,000,000 and numbered over 80,000, the masters had many millions and did not number a fiftieth part of 80,000; hence the defeat

ERNEST LEMMON, Cor. Sec., rre Vt. 8 Kieth avenue.

# OFFICIAL.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary
Henry Kuhn, 184 William street, N. Y.
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPRAIS—Secretary
Robert Bandlow, 198 Champlain St., Cleve
land, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary George Moore, 51 Ryde St., Montreal.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee

Metional Executive Committee.

Meeting of August 18th, with Comrade Sfahl in the chair. The financial report for the week ending August 18th showed receipts to have been \$16.50; expenditures, \$84.73.

The Polish Executive Committee appeared in the matter of "Sila, and after an exhaustive hearing on both the question of removal and the appointment of an editor, it was decided that the former question be left for the decision of the general vote of the Polish sections and branches, while in regard to the approval of the editor appointed by the Polish Executive Committee, decision was deferred until the next session.

until the next session.

The National Board of Appeals reported to have decided in favor of the appeal of Comrade A. J. Joos from the decision of Section Evergreen.

Evergreen.
Charters were granted to new sections at Jacksonville, Ill., and Omaha, Neb.
L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Sec'y.

## To All S. L. P. Sections.

Dear Comrades:—
For nearly eighteen months, the New Charter, published at 117 Turk street, San Francisco, has been the official organ of the S. L. P. for California. It has been a very necessary factor in the work on this coastivable the paper has steadily gained ground, the party here is not yet strong enough to give proper support; quite a number of sections and comrades throughout the country have rendered aid by soliciting subscriptions and by taking bundles weekly for propaganda. This help has by close economy enabled us to keep the paper's accounts balanced, but the burden is still to heavy on those immediately connected with "The New Charter" is It is conceded that "The New Charter" is

diately connected with "The New Charter" is publication.

It is conceded that "The New Charter" is valuable S. L. P. propaganda, and we earnestly request comrades that you give it a chance on its merits, by soliciting subscriptions, taking bundles for propaganda at the one contended to the contended to the ways as is most convenient for you; we will do our best and trust for the encouragement of your support.

The California State Executive Committee, S. L. P., by

EDEL HECHT, See'y.

The above call has been endorsed by the National Executive Committee, and party sections are urged to render what aid they can give.

HENRY KUHN, See'y.

HARTFORD. Conn.—At the last regular meeting of Branch III (American), it was resolved to meet hereafter at 284 Asylum street, room 10, on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, instead of Sundays as herefore. It was further agreed to participate in the Labor-day picnic, arranged by the progressive labor organizations of this city, to be held at Link's Grove, Blue Hills. English, and German speakers will address the audience.

FRED. FELLEIMANN. See'v.

FRED. FELLERMANN, Sec'y,

Massachusetts.

Section Cheisea. Mass., of S. L. P., meets every first and third Saturdays each month, at Harugari Hall, Cyprus street, near Everett avenue, Cheisea, at 7.30 p. m.

H. A. KORTE, Sec'y.

H. A. KORTE, Sec'y.

LYNN, Mass.—At a regular business meeting of the Lynn Section of the S. L. P., held August 7th, a committee of three was elected to issue at appeal through the columns of THE PEOPLE to all Sections throughout the State, asking financial aid to assist the Lyceum Brass Band to procure uniforms. The objects of this band are as follows: To play, free of charge, at meetings, rallies and parades of the S. L. P. in Mass. The Sections to pay for transportation only. Send all monnies to John A. Henley, rear 45 Green Sireet, Lynn, Mass.

C. N. WENTWORTH.

C. N. WENTWORTH, JOHN MOSS, JOHN A. HENLEY,

## New Jersey.

Rew Jersey.

Grand preparations are being made for the Labor Day Festival, Parade and Picaic of the United Labor Organizations, Turn-Vereins and Singing Societies of Passaic County, on Monday, September 5th, 1898, at Saal's Haledon Park, Music by Prof. Joseph Donely, The following is a partial list of the events: prize waits, prize cake walk, prize bowling, prize contest between the various Turn-Vereins participating, contests for prizes consisting of racing, jumping, putting the shot, three-legged race, each race, fat men's race, donkey race, etc., prize games for women and children, grand march for children under eight years old; every child participating will receive a handsome present. Total of prizes amounting to 1800. Fee-tream, cakes, ples, sandwiches, tea, coffee and clam chowder will be sold of the grounds at city prices. Admission to the picuic will be 15 cents. Children under 12 years with parents will be admitted free. Commancement at 2 P. M. Parade to start at 10 A. M. sharp from the vicinity of Main and Elison streets. It will consist of all the labor organizations, Turn-Vereins, singing societies. Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies of Passaic County that desire to participate. There will be a division reserved for those who desire to participate as individuals. There will be a division composed of 200 boys dressed in overall uniforms, with workingmen's hats and carrying labor motioes. Decorated trucks will be furnished for the little girls who wish to participate in the parade. Invitations have been extended to over 00 organizations. If there are any organizations that have not received invitations, they are hereby requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Labor Day Picnic Communications and the suspices of the Passaic County Socialist Labor Party. All communications abouid be addressed to Secretary Labor Day Committee, Wm. & McCullough. 20 Main street.

COMMITTEE:

Mathew Maguire, Chairman, John C. Duff, Treasurer; Wm. E. McCullough, Secretary: John Berger, Agent; Emil Myers,

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 12th, 1888.
Committee of Hudson, Section Hudson Co., S. L. P., held its regular meeting on Sunday, August 7th, 1888. In Fehren's Hall, 188 Beacon avenue, Jersey City. The following communications were presented and action taken upon: From Alliance of Polish Branches, S. L. P., with 10 tickets, bought by the County Committee and presented to the Polish Branch. From Comrade F. Krafft, delegate to State Convention: That each branch elect a committee to prepare a list of names from the registry list; each name to cost one-fourth of a cent; shall send to the State Committee a sum of money, as much as they can afford, for which they will receive wrappers. The committee shall address these wrappers and send them in bulk to the "Paterson People." 194 Jackson street, from where they will be mailed at the rate of 16 for 1 cent: must be sent not later than October 1st, 1888. Received and filed. From Comrade Organik who resigns from the Executive Board of Socialist Fife and Drum Corps: resignation not accepted. From National Board of Appeals, requesting reports of Grievance Committee, attended by Secretary; received and filed. Another from N. B. A. sustains the action of Section Hudson; received and filed. From Section Denver in reply to one by Secretary; received and filed. That each branch who has any outstanding tickets of the Commune Festival shall collect same and keep the money.

To hold a Section meeting and a Convention for the nomination of candidates for Congressman. State Senator. eleven Assemblymen, Road Commissioners and other officers to take place on SATURDAY. AUGUST 20th, 1898, at 8 P. M. PROMPT. In Weltrell Hall, 609 Paterson avenue. West Hoboken.

That the request of the Polish Branch be granted, that pamphiets in Polish be printed at the expense of the County Committee.

To appropriate 50 cents for a charter for Section Hudson County.

Receipts, \$21.55; expenditures, \$22.60.

New York State Convention.

The Sections of the State of New York are

## New York State Convention.

New York State Convention.

The Sections of the State of New York are hereby notified that the Common Council Chamber of Rochester has been engaged as the meeting 'hall for the State Convention. The convention will be called to order on Saturday, August 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M. sharp.

The Sections are requested to see to it that their delegates are in attendance promptly at the appointed time and place.

Delegates may obtain all information desired as to hotel facilities, etc., by, writing to Comrade William Lippelt. Organizer of Section Rochester, 323 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester.

ing, Rochester.

## HUGO VOGT, Secretary of the State Committee

Secretary of the State Committee.

The Westchester County Section has agreed that Section Yonkers shall elect a delegate to the State Convention and that they will assist in defraying expense. The delegate will rake his report to the County Convention, which will be held early in September.

Sections in the County will please make nominations of where it shall be held, also suggest date. What about Labor Pay, Monday, September 5th? The comrades must remember that there is a full county ticket to nominate and must do all in their power to help lil the ticket completely. Remember the date of the Yonkers picnic is August 28th, at Schaub's Farm.

of the Yonkers picnic is August 28th, at Schaub's Farm.
Section Greater New York held at the Labor Lyceum, on the 13th inst., its primary convention to elect delegates to the Rochester State Convention that is to meet on the 27th instant. The primary convention, presided over by Patrick Murphy, decided to elect 9 delegates. The vote stood as follows on the several candidates:
Hugo Vogt, 58; Thos. A. Hickey, 58; J. Simson, 41; Lucien Sanial, 65; Max Forker, 56; Daniel De Leon, 57; Henry Kuhn, 58; Howard Balkam, 39; Alexander Jonas, 35; Lissauer, 25; W. H. Wherry, 16; Cook, 12; Grube, 21; and Berlin, 18. The delegates elected are: Vogt, Hickey, Kuhn, Sanial, De Leon, Forker, Simson, and Balkam, besides Frank Smith, of Richmond County.
To the Members of Section New York, S. L. P., in the Borough of Brooklyn.

16th Assembly District.

# NEW YORK CITY.—The first meeting of the arrangements committee for the concert and bail which will take place in Arlington Hall, on Saturday, October 29th, was held on Monday evening, August 18th. It was decided to have 1,500 tickets printed, a ticket admitting one gentleman and ladies, to be 25 ceits each, extra ladies ticket 10 cents. The committee took upon itself not to spare money nor time in securing the best and most efficient talent for the concert and make the affair as grand and as perfect as possible, as becomes the Banner District of the S. L. P. It was further decided to request all party and progressive organizations not to arrange siny affairs for that date so as to avoid opposition and we can make our affair a success, financially as well as otherwise, which will enable us to bring the campaign in our district, which promises to be a very hot and interesting one, to a happy and successful conclusion. New York.

New YOPE.

Comrades:—The undersigned has received a communication from 28th Ward, Branch I, and endorsed by four other subdivisions of the Section, in the Borough of Brooklyn, calling upon the Organizer, in accordance with Article 4, Section 6, of the By-Laws, to call a meeting of the party members residing in the Borough of Brooklyn, for the purpose of bringing before the meeting a proposition of reorganization, the same to be submitted to a "emperal you of the party membership of Secreorganization, the same to be aubmitted to a general vote of the party membership of Section New York, S. L. P. In view of this notice a Borough meeting of the members of Section New York, S. L. P., residing in Brooklyn, will take place on Thursday, September 8th, S. P. M., at the Labor Lyceum, 949—955 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, Meinbers should not fail to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York, S. L. P.

HICKEY'S TOUR.

Comrade Thos. A. Hickey started on an agitation tour of this State on the 10th inst. His route and dates are as follows:

20th and 21st-Olean. 22d—Jámestown. 23d and 24th—Dunkirk. 25th and 25th—Buffalo. 27th, 28th and 29th—Hochester. 30th—Batavia.

Sept. 1st and 2nd—Syracuse.

3d—Oneida.

4th and 5th—Utica.

6th and 7th—Gloversville and Johnstown

town,
Sth—Amsterdam.
9th and 10th—Schenectady,
11th—Glen. Falls,
12th—White Hall,
13th—Port Edward.

General Agitation Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$201.58
C. E. Thompson, New York City 50
Ernest Lemmon, Barre, Vt 1.00
Section Peoria, Ill., per B. F. Keinard 1.00
Section Kansas City, Mo., per B. F.
Keinard 5.00

## PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A special meeting of the General Executive Board was held on the above date at the new headquarters. No. 23 Duane street.

Members present: Patrick Murphy, George Luck, L. Boudin, Wm. Arnold, Samuel Hoffman, Daniel De Leon, Hugo Vogt, Frank Wilson and W. L. Brower.

Comrade Vogt elected chairman of the meeting.

Comrade Vogt elected chairman of the meeting.

Committee to secure property from ex-Secretary Bohm and ex-Financial Secretary. Treasurer Waldinger reported that they had visited Comrade Waldinger, and he stated he had turned over the money and books to Comrades Luck and Boudin. Committee then called on Comrade Bohm, and he said he had informed Comrades Luck and Boudin that the property he held was ready to be sent to the new headquarters as soon as it would be called for. Comrade Boudin then turned over to Financial Secretary-Treasurer Murphy cash 391.37, P. O. note for 110, and books.

On motion it was decided that Comrades Luck, Boudin, and Wilson send a communication to Comrade Bohm to turn over all the property of the G. E. B. to his successor, Communication received from Comrade Ebier, of Allegheny, Pa., in relation to charter application. One from John F. Connelly in relation to the same matter.

On motion the charters were re-granted and the Secretary instructed to send an explanation of the delay.

Communication from Comrade Wehner, Secretary of D. A. 19, of Boston, in relation to joint D. A. meeting, held on August 6th, and stating that D. A's 8 and 19 would take prompt action in recognising the new Executive Bokrd.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

\$4,575.

Piedgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as pe printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal prompt

# SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

-OF THE-

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of

With the founders of the American republic we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this republic we hold that the true theory of politics

is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct

opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy,

labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated. that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when, in the natural course of social

evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own down-

upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist
Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined
to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held
together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of

## RESOLUTIONS.

With a view to immediate improvement in the condition or labor we present the following demands: 1. Reduction in the hours of labor in proportion to the progress of

production.

2. The United States to obtain possession of the mines, railroads, canals, and public transportation and telegraphs, telephones and all other means of public transportation and communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under con-

communication; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the Federal government and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

3. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises; the employes to operate the same co-operatively under control of the municipal administration and to elect their own superior officers, but no employe shall be discharged for political reasons.

4. The public lands to be declared inalienable, Revocation of all land grants to corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been com-

corporations or individuals, the conditions of which have not been

5. The United States to have the exclusive right to issue money.
6. Congressional legislation providing for the scientific management of forests and waterways, and prohibiting the waste of the natural resources

7. Inventions to be free to all; the inventors to be remunerated by the 8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes

8. Progressive income tax and tax on inheritances; the smaller incomes to be exempt.

9. School education of all children under fourteen years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., where necessary.

10. Repeal of all pauper, tramp, conspiracy and sumptuary laws. Unabridged right of combination.

11. Prohibition of the employment of children of school age and the employment of female labor in occupations detrimental to health or morality. Abolition of the convict labor contract system.

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county,

12. Employment of the unemployed by the public authorities (county, city, state and nation).

13. All wages to be paid in lawful money of the United States. Equalization of woman's wages with those of men where equal service is performed.

14. Laws for the protection of life and limb in all occupations, and an efficient employers' liability law.

15. The people to have the right to propose laws and to vote upon all measures of importance, according to the referendum principle.

16. Abolition of the veto power of the Executive (national, state and municipal) wherever it exists.

nicipal), wherever it exists.

17. Abolition of the United States Senate and all upper legislative

chambers. 18. Municipal self-government

19. Direct vote and secret ballots in all elections. Universal and equal right of suffrage without regard to color, creed or sex. Election days to be legal holidays. The principle of proportional representation to be introduced. 20. All public officers to be subject to recall by their respective consti-

tuencies.

21. Uniform civil and criminal law throughout the United States.

Administration of justice to be free of charge. Abolition of capital punish-

On motion the Secretary was instructed to prepare the resolutions passed at the last convention, for referendum vote, and submit the same to the Board at the next meeting, on August I'th, 1898.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to notify the Local Alliances that have labels to submit the same to the G. E. B. for approval, as decided by the Buffaio Convention.

Secretary was instructed to notify all L. A's and D. A's of names of the new Ex. Board and addresses of new headquarters.

Secretary was instructed to get estimates of the supplies necessary to run the general office.

On motion, Comrades Luck, Boudin, Murphy and Brower were appointed a committee to visit D. A. 2 at its next meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Gen'l Sec'y.

The Queens County Committee is bere by discontinued. The CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF QUEENS HOROUGH takes in

I. Goldmann's Printing Office, Type Setting Machines The numerous calls that have come in for the New Bedford speech "What Means This Strike?" published in these columns a few weeks ago, has determined the National Executive Committee to reprint it in pamphlet form. It can be had at the Labor News Company, 64 E. 4th street, this city. Single copies, 5 cents; 10 copies, 30 cents; 100 copies, \$2,50.

## MORRIS HILLQUIT. Attorney at Law, 520 Broadway, Telephone: 171 Franklin.

H. B. SALISBURY, Attorney-at-

Office for Consultation (Tuesday to Friday 11 to 5) 50 Union Square, (offices of Workingmen', Co-operative Insurance Ass'n, etc.) New York

## JOHN OEHLER'S Steam 87 Frankfort Street 87

Prankin Square E. R. R. Station Orders will be taken at 11s E. sth street, betw Avelue A and First Ave., New York City. Mi

Workmen's Children Death Beneat Pass of the United States of America

The address of the Financial Scenetary of Executive Committee is:

Beinhard Lachner, 13 Bible Hese Boom 42, Astor Place, N. T. Gits Office hours: Monday and Friday, 1—P. M.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thurstaturday, 5—12 A. M and 1—6.30 P. M.

Standing advertisements of Trade U and other Societies (not exceeding avel will be inserted under this beading based the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose and

Trades and Societies Calendar

Carl Sahm Club (Musicians Un Meetings every Tuesday at 16 a East 4th street, New York Labor Labor Business Secretary: Frei.

Central Labor Federation of Few 18. T. & L. A. D. A. Mc. 11. at 13.0 every Sunday afteruous at 13.0 every Sunday at 13.0 every Sunday Cigarmakers' Progressive International Communication of the Communicatio

Empire City Lodge (Machinists), every 3d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.
Secretary: Peter Starts

German Waiters' Union of New Year Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st & Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 s at the same hall. Telephon Call: 1731 Spr attrect.

Musical Protective Alliance Ro. 10 D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Hesdquare 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres. Tre Well, corr. See'y, 79 E. 4th St. J. S. Kring Business agent.

Metal Spinners Union of New York and Vicinity meets every second a last Friday in the menth at 8% o'clock at 231-233 E. 83d Street.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., me the first Sunday in each month at sp. m. the hall of "Essex County Socialist Clab," Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meet and and 4th Sunday of every month at it. o'clock a.m., at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, B. — 180 3. Ave., New York City. Subscripts orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weeki SCAND. AM. ARBETAREM.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., Set 35th A. D. S. E. Cor, of sc Av. and 169 St. Open every evening. Begular busines meeting every Friday.

Progressive Ciothing Cutters & Trin-mers Union, L. A. 68 of S. T. & L. A.—Headquarters, & East 4th street, Lab Lyceum.—Regular meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M.

The Socialist Educational Society
Torkville meets every Monday events
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